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ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- . MEMORIAL SHELTER. WINDSOR
- STUDIES IN THE DESIGN AND FUNCTION OF HOSPITALS: REVIEW
- . LEGAL COMMENTARY

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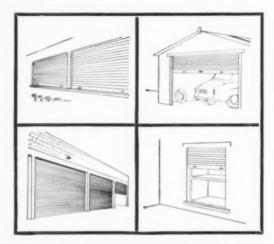
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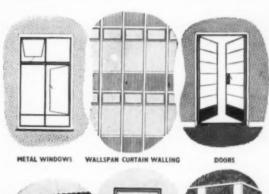


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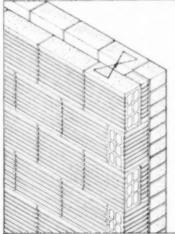
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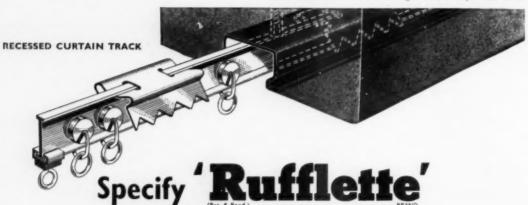
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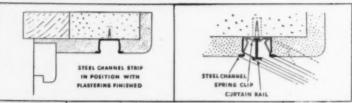




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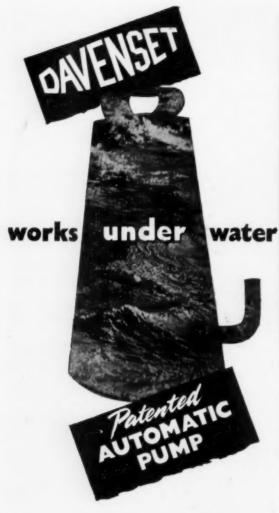
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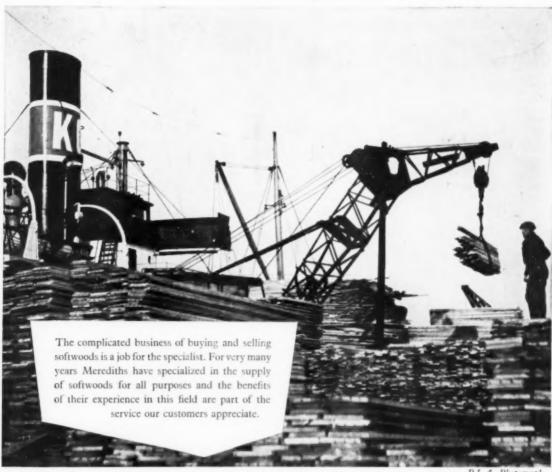


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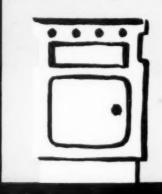
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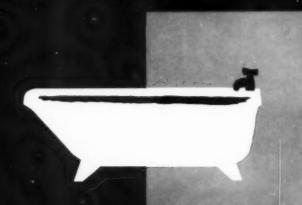
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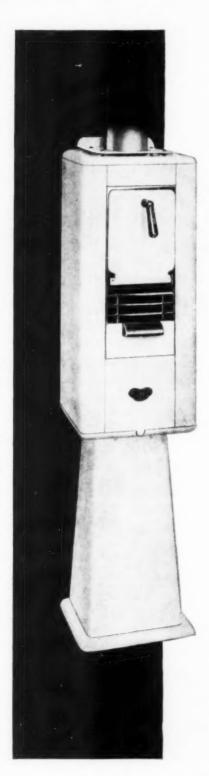
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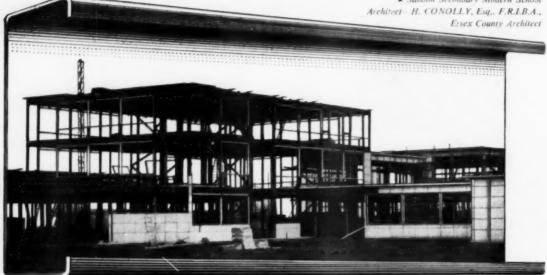
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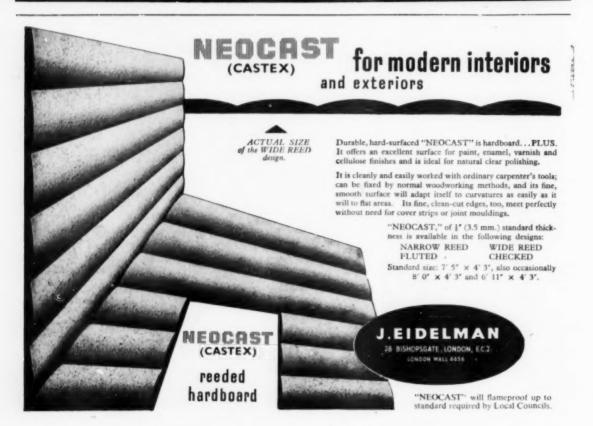
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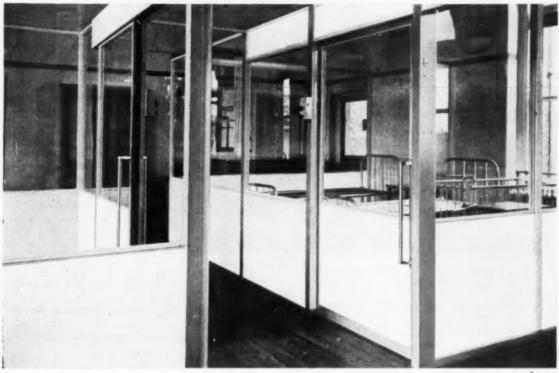
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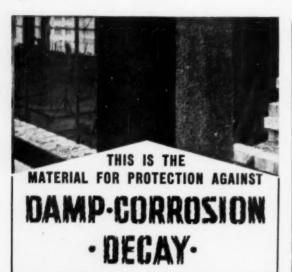


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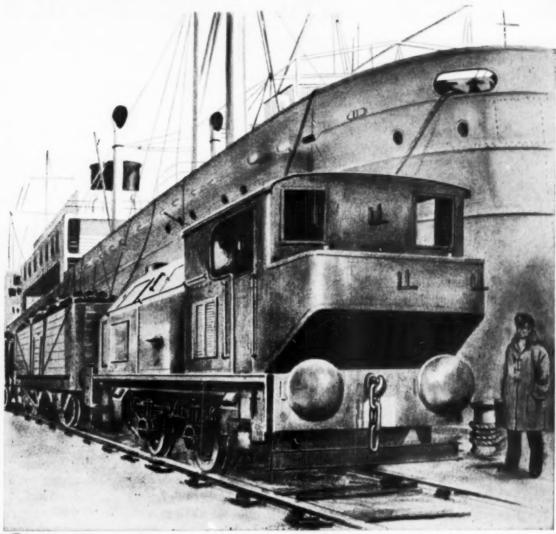
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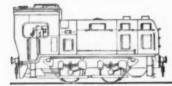
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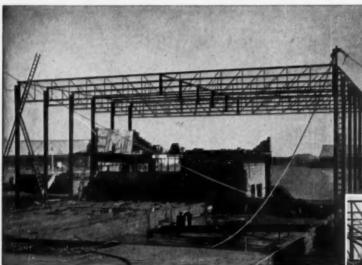
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REGISTRATION

THERE has recently been some agitation in the profession for further implementation of the Registration Acts and the R.I.B.A. Council appointed a committee to review the whole question. In plain words, the committee had to see where the profession had got to and where, if anywhere, it should go next. It may be of interest to look at the principle of registration and to see in what other professions or trades registration is in force or being sought.

As regards the legal profession, the barrister is in a special position which has to a great extent evolved with the evolution of government. The solicitor has opportunities and responsibilities much more like those of the architect. He is in a direct personal relationship to his client, but is also in a position of trust to a far greater extent in connection with his client's property than ever an architect is. His protection of practice is complete and it is an offence for anyone to infer the offer of legal service even though he does not call himself a solicitor. Nevertheless, a solicitor remains an officer of the Court and his protection of practice is counterbalanced by statutory responsibilities and duties: he is bound by a number of statutory rules governing the procedure in dealing with his clients' property; a further minor example is the annual contribution to a central fund for reimbursing clients against default, which is enjoined by statute.

The system of registration in the medical profession is widely understood but it is worth remembering that unregistered men may practise within certain pretty narrow limits.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors have recently considered the possibilities of obtaining registration for surveyors. It is understood to have been considered impracticable owing chiefly to the diversity of occupations lumped under the general title of "surveyor".

Plumbers and Electrical Installation Contractors are now campaigning for registration and in both these trades there is much to be said for it from the point of view of the public, but only to the extent of registration of title. It would undoubtedly be an advantage if one could rely on any plumber or electrician having a basic qualification and be able to trust him to do a job of plumbing or wiring to a certain standard. Would one, as a member of the public, accept that no plumbing or wiring at all should be done except by a registered man?

This brings out the two aspects of registration: registration of title and restriction of the right to practise. When thinking of the Architects' Registration Acts and the prospects of further extension, one must do so from the point of view of the public rather than of the profession, for it is the public through Parliament who would have the final word.

In any campaign for registration it must be shown that registration would be to the benefit primarily of the public and only secondarily, or even incidentally, of the profession concerned. It is of interest to recapitulate the arguments in favour of registration of the title "architect" even though such registration is already an established fact. If there is registration of title the public are still free to employ whomever they wish to design buildings, but by employing a registered architect they are assured of a minimum standard of qualification and, by inference, of competence also. Certain standards of professional conduct must be laid down within the profession and sanctions against non-observance must be applied. The regulation of standards of conduct so far as the public are concerned is not for the protection of architects against each other but to assure the public of a proper standard of behaviour among the professional advisers they may use. All these arguments were accepted by Parliament, as also that the system of R.I.B.A. examinations provided a satisfactory basic qualification. It might be argued that the profession gave to the public rather more than it received by the Registration Acts of 1931 and 1938. Such an argument is, in fact, short-sighted: the standing and influence of the profession in the nation have been vastly enhanced by registration.

If the arguments for the next step, protection of the right to practise, are now considered, the situation appears very different. Such a restriction would have to be justified in the mind of the public on the following grounds: safety in construction, aesthetics, reduction in costs, improved efficiency in planning. Requirements on similar lines applicable to each profession were applied in registration for the medical and legal professions. Without going into detail it can be seen that in each of these professions the requirements are adequately met. Opponents of further extension of the Architects' Registration Acts, and there will be opponents, will probably attempt to show that many of the grounds are already covered. Safety in construction is hardly a live issue since the system of building by-laws makes adequate provision and at present even an unqualified man would not be able to put up an unsafe building. Architects know that they can give more efficient planning and reduce costs, but it is not so easy to convince the public of this, particularly in regard to private enterprise housing: much more public relations work on these matters is still needed. With regard to aesthetics, opponents can argue that the Town and Country Planning Acts already take care of this issue. That the system of control of elevations hardly works in practice is a fault of the way in which the Acts have been implemented rather than of the Acts themselves. A great deal more needs to be done to prove to the public the advantages that will accrue by the elimination of the unqualified.

Of some 79 self-governing territories who recently furnished information on registration, in only three was there complete protection of practice. In a further 35 there was some limited protection and the majority of those reported considerable difficulty in the practical application. In most cases the lower limit of work for which there was protection was such as to exclude practically all domestic work. Much difficulty was experienced in the division between architectural and engineering work and in some territories registration was of "architectengineers", while in most others engineers were separately defined by registration. There is no statutory definition of an engineer in the United Kingdom.

Turning to the drafting of a further act. Should it restrict the right to design a building? If so, how is the word "design" to be defined and what is a "building" for the purpose of this act? A pig-sty? A gasometer? An atomic power station? Under a certain section of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 a hole in the ground may be regarded as a building for some purposes! How are engineers to be defined? What work will be the preserve of

the architect and what that of the engineer? Is the right to sign plans to be restricted? If there were to be any form of "monopoly" granted by an amendment to the Registration Acts it is more than likely that the profession would have to accept some statutorily enjoined obligations and responsibilities similar in general nature to those placed upon solicitors. Lastly, Parliament is likely to be careful not to take away their livelihood from those who can show that, although unqualified, they are earning their living by architectural work. There is therefore a strong probability that the door to registration would have to be re-opened for a period to take in such persons. This would be only a temporary set-back, but nevertheless a very real one.

To conclude: extension of the Registration Acts would be of benefit to the profession materially and morally but it would bring vastly increased responsibilities. It would ultimately be of benefit to the public but the public and their representative, Parliament, have yet to be convinced of this. Very much has yet to be done to convince Parliament that a step well to the forefront of the general world situation would be of benefit to the country. No doubt all these considerations were in the minds of the R.I.B.A. Council, when, after considering the report of the committee, they stated that the time was not yet ripe for a further move.

In the meantime, the R.I.B.A. Council's work towards the goal is scarcely helped on by the continuation of division within the profession and the public airing of dissension over styles. It would, however, be worth their considering a campaign for two interim measures: amendment of the local government acts to require architects to be appointed as chief officers in charge of local authorities' architectural departments and of the Town and Country Planning Acts to require that all plans submitted for approval must be dealt with by planning officers who are fully qualified architects.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

T.V. AERIALS

I read somewhere the other day that a local authority, I believe the L.C.C., had refused permission for the erection of T.V. aerials for receiving the programmes of the I.T.A. because they had to be external. B.B.C.-receiving T.V. aerials had already been installed internally on the particular piece of property. No doubt the fans are greatly irritated, they have a right to be, but I strongly support the L.C.C. in principle. It is up to the scientists and engineers to devise an aerial which can be installed internally.

Many housing schemes are ruined by the forest of T.V. aerials on the skyline. With the spread of T.V. it will not be long before country villages are similarly disfigured. We should take steps now to see that the nuisance is curbed before it becomes entirely out of hand.

Bruntisland in Fife is setting a good example by providing communal aerials for blocks of new houses in the town. Surely this is the correct and sensible approach. Both T.V. and sound aerial systems should be available in all new housing either for a small fee or on a rental basis to cover the cost of maintenance.

FIRE PROTECTION

Two recent fires in domestic property in my district have set me wondering about my home fire precautions and means of escape. Have you ever considered how you and your family are to escape without injury if your staircase is alight. The Danish system of 'signifying your presence to the fire brigade through the window in a composed manner' is of little value if you happen to be trapped at the back of a tall terrace house with no garden access for the fire brigade. In the fires I am thinking of one person was killed by falling and several others were injured when they had to jump for it.

You cannot provide against every contingency but you can take reasonable precautions. The Fire Protection Society can help you here. A recently published booklet gives advice on these with recommended types and numbers of extinguishers for different types of buildings. It might be worth your while to consider your own arrangements for five minutes.

B.O.A.C. appear to have been thinking hard about fire prevention and particularly about fire alarms in their vast Owen Williams Headquarters building at London Airport. Not only are there four different types of automatic built-in fire fighting appliances but an elaborate signalling system is provided for pin-pointing any outbreak of fire and for indicating which of the built-in systems is in action and where. This automatic information service also covers loud speaker warnings to personnel. The broadcast message is recorded on a tape and has priority on the loudspeaker system.

The standard fire fighting installation is a sprinkler system reinforced where necessary by Mulsifyre Deluge or CO₂. The actual installation in any area depending on the type of outbreak which might occur.

These elaborate precautions appear to be fully justified when one is told that the buildings may contain up to 12 large airlines and 4,000 office and maintenance staff.

BERLIN BUILDING EXHIBITION POSTPONED

The big International Berlin Building Exhibition which was to have been held next year has been put off until July, 1957. The site of the exhibition also appears to have been changed from the Tiergarten to the Hansa area and the Funkturm exhibition grounds. The exhibition will include the reconstruction of a devastated area of the city and 'The City of To-morrow', which will demonstrate the latest ideas in Town Planning, Housing Design and Building Technique. There will

also be a special International Section open from September 1—September 29 in the Kaiserdamm Halls. The main show will be open from July 6 to September 29, 1957

The new Berlin Congress Hall, a gift from America, will, it is hoped, be inaugurated in June 1957.

BUILDING CENTRE FILM SHOWS

The fourth season of lunch time film shows organised by the Building Centre began on Wednesday. The programmes for this season include, I am told, many new films, while others which drew large audiences last year are to be shown again. Over 2,000 people attended last season's shows.

SAMPLES FOR MOSCOW

As I reported some weeks ago the Russian party which visited the B.C. showed very great interest in British building materials. I hear that the B.C. has now collected and despatched to Moscow samples of a wide range of products.

An even higher-powered Russian party touring this country is expected to visit the Building Centre later in the month.

JERRY BUILDING

The correspondence in the Manchester Guardian on Jerry Building continues. All kinds of people have joined in and the Building Societies — unnamed of course — are coming off badly. The majority of the letters tell of bitter personal experience and so far no one has come to the Building Societies' aid. The correspondence which was started by an undergraduate's account of 6 weeks as a navvy on a building site has moved some way from the original subject and is continuing to move.

A recent letter complains that Building Societies will not normally consider granting loans on houses of non-traditional or timber-walled construction. An answering letter points out that there is a very limited sale for non-traditional structures how ever well designed and that the Building Society must after all safeguard the interests of its shareholders. Thus the blame is transferred to the house-purchasing public who place their faith in bricks and mortar. The letter also states that given certain—unstated—safeguards some Building Societies will consider inquiries for advances on good timber dwellings.

Non-traditional systems of construction are not the only things which scare off Building Societies. I heard the other day of a young architect who had designed a house with what might be called a non-traditional appearance. He applied for a loan and it was refused on the grounds that the appearance of the house would make it very difficult to sell. I wonder whether the Building Societies have actual experience of trying to sell well designed modern houses or whether they rely on the advice of their surveyors.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT

The Manchester Guardian has stirred up more trouble by publishing an article on Building a House, by a Doctor. Again the tale is familiar, this time the architect comes off very badly but as he is unable to

answer back the attack is not very fair. The British workman with his 'brewing up' technique is attacked once again. It is not a particularly good article and by its tone is likely to do more harm than good. I hope the R.I.B.A. will have a word with the Manchester Guardian. Perhaps the M.G. would consider publishing an article by a satisfied client—they exist.

H.M.S. VICTORY

The H.M.S. Victory Advisory Technical Committee set up by the Admiralty, has as its chairman Professor Richardson the P.R.A., members include Dr. R. C. Fisher of the Forest Products Research Laboratory and Mr. E. H. Brooke Boulton, both well known in the building world. If these gentlemen supported by high powered representations from the Admiralty, the Navy, the National Maritime Museum, and the Society for Nautical Research cannot cope with the death watch beetle, which seems to be the major enemy, I doubt very much whether anyone can.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

I do not know the rate per thousand of the population who are collectors of things but it cannot be very high for collectors of Armoured Fighting Vehicles. Mr. Delooze of Burnley has at least the nucleus of a collection in a 35 ton Mk. V Sherman tank, an armoured car, a scout car and an amphibious jeep. His trouble is to obtain planning permission for a building to house

them. At present it seems they are parked behind a high wall in his garden.

Perhaps the head of some school of architecture could help with a second year programme

"A small building to house tanks in a private garden."

THE ROADS CAMPAIGN COUNCIL

The R.C.C. formed earlier this year from all the principal organisations concerned with the manufacture, maintenance and use of road transport has issued a very strongly worded leaflet campaigning for New Roads for old in South Wales and the Birmingham and Bristol Areas. The Campaign extends over the whole country but these particular areas have been selected as one of the worst served for roads in Britain. The idea is to present a petition to Parliament later in the year and signatures to the petition are asked for.

The half-hearted government approach to the problem of our roads is difficult to understand for the layman. The points made in the leaflet seem to me unanswerable. My knowledge of present day road construction is confined to observation of the rate of progress on the Cromwell Road extension. If this is an indication of the speed at which our roads are to be modernised we may expect to wait a hundred years for the programme to be completed.

ABNER

NEWS

Glasgow Development

It is proposed by Glasgow Corporation that families displaced in Glasgow's big development plan for the congested South Side area of the city, be rehoused by them at the rate of 500 a year. The scheme covers Hutchesontown, and part of Gorbals where there are 27,000 people in 7,605 houses. A sub-committee which considered the plan, particularly its effect on industries, shops, etc., in the district, agreed generally that a proportion of these would return after the area was redeveloped. Others might be offered alternative sites which the Corporation owned in various parts of the city.

It was stated that 440 shops and a number of small industrial concerns would be involved. The first section of the project was estimated to take about five years to complete. After clearance and rebuilding had begun, the first steps to deal with other congested areas, such as Govan and Royston might be undertaken.

Shopping Centre for Farnborough

Farnborough (Hants) is to have a new Shopping Centre. Contracts have been exchanged as between the Urban District Council of Farnborough and a London Firm of Developers in connection with an extensive site which the Council have

allocated for development as a Shopping Precinct. This will take the form of an entirely new thoroughfare connecting two important existing roads and will provide some 2,000ft of road frontage to be developed in the forms of shops, stores, banks, post office, etc., incorporating in all up to approximately 80 units.

approximately 80 units.

The growth of the Royal Aircraft Establishment and other industrial development has necessitated the Council building in the form of houses and flats in the post-war years, some 1,700 new dwellings. Considerable building by private enterprise is also in progress.

As in the case of Hemel Hempstead, the population of Farnborough has increased so substantially during the last 25 years that the existing shopping facilities are now considered quite inadequate to serve the needs and demands of the residents. The population of Farnborough has grown from some 16,000 in 1931 to something in excess of 30,000 today and is increasing rapidly.

The location of the new Shopping Precinct was selected after very careful thought. Geographically it is situated close to the main line railway station in the centre of the Town and the Urban District which covers an area of some 4,300 acres.

The main A.32 road from Bagshot to Farnham runs through the middle of Farnborough and while the new shopping centre is within a few yards of this road it will not suffer from the effects of through traffic as in the case

of many shopping centres in other towns throughout the country.

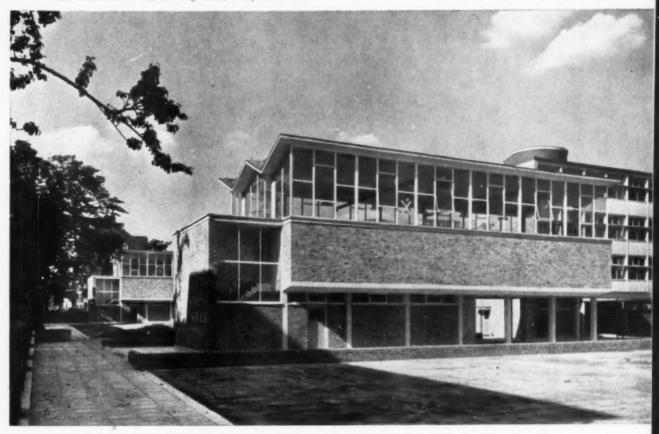
Work on the clearing of the site has commenced and it is anticipated building will commence in the Autumn of this year. Numerous enquiries have already been received from multiple retailers, shopkeepers, banks, etc., but no lettings will be effected until the lay-out has been finalised as between the developers and the authorities. Certain modern features are to be incorporated in the development, including street lighting from the buildings, car parking facilities, etc.

The negotiations were conducted as between Mr. D. Stuart Jones, Town Clerk to the Urban District Council of Farnborough, and Mr. Linton Roberts, Surveyor and Valuer, of 5/6 John Princes Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1, on behalf of the developers.

The architects appointed for the scheme are Alfred George, L.R.I.B.A., in association with Derek Davies, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dipl., and Frederick Webb, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dipl. (Honours), of Design Consultants.

R.I.B.A. Special Final Examination Minimum Age Limit

Candidates who intend to apply for admission to the R.I.B.A. Special Final Examination are reminded that the Council of the Royal Institute have decided that the minimum age limit will be raised from 30 to 35, with effect from January 1, 1958.



One of the Gymnasia of the new L.C.C. Secondary School for about 1,250 boys and girls in Woodbury Grove, Stoke Newington. Architect: Professor Robert H. Matthew, C.B.E., former architect to the L.C.C. Estimated cost: £475,000.

Main contractor: Kirk and Kirk Ltd.;

Courses for Northern Builders

The Building Department of the Sunderland Technical College has arranged two special courses for builders during the forthcoming winter sessions.

The first - " Planning the Job" serves as an introduction to the study of contract organisations and will be illustrated by films and diagrams to show typical contracts such as a small housing estate, a large block of flats, etc. A period for discussion will be available after each lecture — there are six in all — and the subjects to be dealt with include "The Need for - comparison of building Planning " costs and output, tackling the job, principles and application of planning to jobbing alterations and contracts; "Programming and Progressing" simple progress records, assessment of labour, plant and material requirements, programme and progress charts; "Organising the Job" — function of agent, general foreman and site staff, layout of site, administration of works, progress, integration

of sub-contractors, site meetings, variations, ordering materials and requisitioning plant, efficiency in use of labour, safety and welfare; "Builders' Plant" — types of plant, economical use of various types of contract, the tower crane; and "Bonus Schemes" — costing, units of measurement, targets, assessment and distribution of bonus, nature of bonus schemes in efficient job organisation.

The second course, on "Concrete Practice," follows the lines of the City and Guilds of London Institute's Course of 24 lectures which will be given throughout the country in a definite sequence. The syllabus includes lectures on materials, proportioning and batching, mixing, placing, consolidation and processes of manufacture, stripping of moulds and curing of concrete, testing and inspection, construction joints, formwork, "reinforcement, operation and maintenance of plant, prestressed concrete and precast products.

The fee for the course on "Planning the Job" is 10s. 6d. and that for the course on "Concrete Practice" is

The Head of the Building Department at the Sunderland Technical College is Mr. A. K. Brown, B.A., A.R.I.B.A.

Housing Progress-July

The number of permanent houses completed in Great Britain during July was 25,589 compared with 30,159 in July, 1954.

In the first seven months of 1955, 181,439 permanent houses were completed compared with 197,854 in the same period of 1954.

M. o. H. & L.G. Memorandum

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has just issued an Explanatory Memorandum on the Revised System of Exchequer Grants to Local Authorities, under the Town and Country Planning Acts, of 1947 and 1954. H.M.S.O, price 9d.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Matthew Hall & Co. Ltd., Matthew Hall House, Dorset Square, London, N.W.1, announce that their new telephone number is Paddington 1212 (20 lines).

Memorial Shelter, Alexandra Gardens, Windsor

Architect: SIR HUGH CASSON, R.D.I.
Assistant Architect: R. G. GREEN.

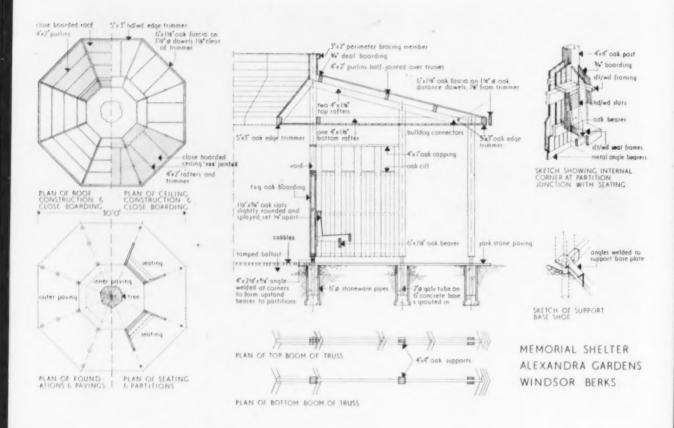




HIS shelter, a memorial to King George VI, was erected by public subscription. It takes the form of a very slightly pitched copper roof formed round an existing tree which in itself was a memorial. The whole shelter is held up on four independent enclosed bays, with a bench set in each, while the other four sections of the octagon are left free to allow access right through the shelter past the tree. The inner circle round the tree is cobbled and the bays and walking space between are paved with second-hand York stone. The agricultural pipe foundations were devised as a method of giving adequate support to the structure with the least likelihood of severing any roots. The general construction is natural English oak completely untreated. In order to avoid draught in the bays, the partitions were set on metal angles, which also isolate the timber from any surface water; for the same reason the oak supports are set on tubular shoes.

The General Contractors were R. E. Wood Ltd. of Old Windsor, Berks. The lettering was done by Peter Morton.

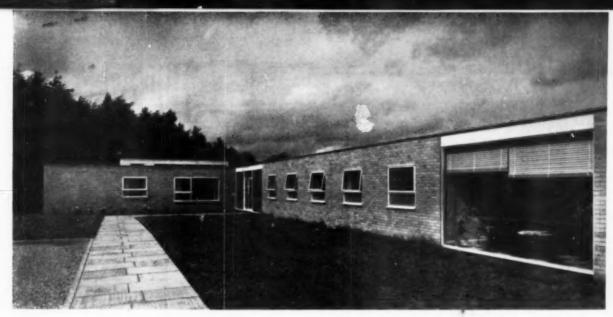






Roof details above are to a scale of 1'' = 16 ft and 1'' = 4 ft. The copper roof is dressed above ridge members all round and down the inner pitch to a drip.

This view of the shelter shows a way through past the tree.



The Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby, Northants

STUDIES IN THE FUNCTIONS AND DESIGN OF HOSPITALS

The Report of a team sponsored by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust and the University of Bristol reviewed by

ALEXANDER S. GRAY, F.R.I.B.A. (W. H. WATKINS, GRAY FF.R.I.B.A. & PARTNERS)

WHEN the new Management Committees set up under the Regional Boards and the Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals newly constructed by the Ministry of Health began their functions on July 5, 1948, they turned to the Reports and recommendations on hospitals published by the National Government in 1945, in anticipation of the National Health Act. Although these recommendations were not actually adopted by the Government, the newly constituted bodies commenced planning forthwith.

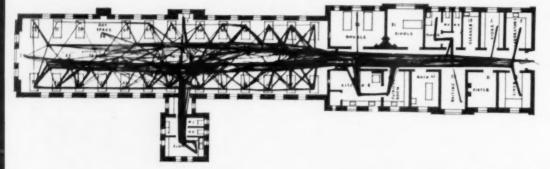
Rather than discourage the enthusiasm of the new Bodies the Government allowed planning to proceed and master plans were prepared for some dozen or more schemes some of them large hospital centres, from Newcastle to Plymouth. Some, as at Liverpool, commissioned a comprehensive survey of hospital, medical and university buildings, others like some London Hospitals, acted on the recommendations of the Gray-Topping Report and prepared schemes for rebuilding on the sites of the redundant Fever Hospitals.

Committees and Boards jockeyed for priority, advisers at the Regional Boards and Ministry of Health patiently discussed through the years schemes which there was no chance of commencing, but reports, scale

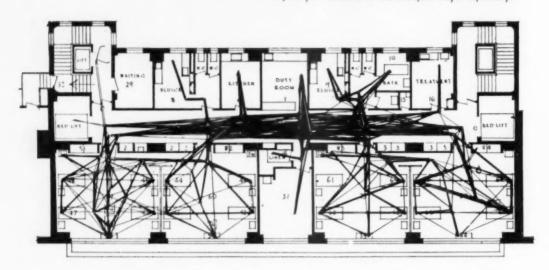
models and plans were laid aside. Perhaps it was as well

At the end of World War II the hospitals newly completed in the neutral countries of Sweden and Switzerland attracted visitors and representatives of Planning Committees, who toured the Caroline Hospital and Southern City Hospital, Stockholm, the University Hospital, Zurich, and the City Hospital. Basle. Cedarström in Stockholm explained his researches and twenty years endeavours to persuade the City Fathers to build the Southern Hospital, and kept an office open for visitors, while the Caroline and Basle Hospitals published presentation books. America too was frequently visited and ideas brought back included the recommendations of the Public Health Service. But there were still no standards or statistics by which these ideas could be tested before adoption in this country, even the function of the rooms such as ward ancillaries not being clearly stated or under-

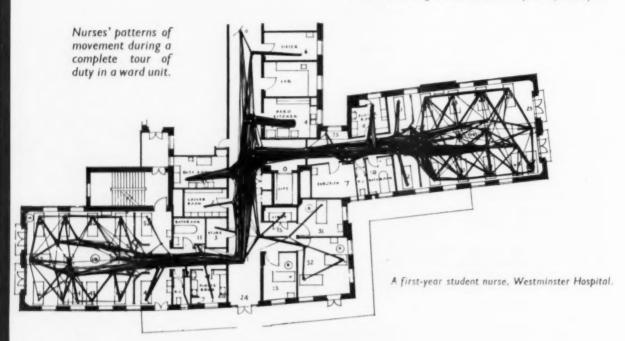
Seven years after the appointed day, on February 9 this year the Minister of Health announced that seventeen and a half million pounds is to be spent upon 35 major new hospital buildings; and Planning Committees set up by Management Committees of Regional



A first-year student in the Bradford Royal Infirmary.



A nurse in training, in the National Hospital, Queen Square.



Studies in the Design and Functions of Hospitals

Continued from p. 289

Boards and by Boards of Governors are now holding frequent and prolonged meetings in preparation for the major schemes, some of which are to commence in April, 1956, while again the advisers at the Regional Boards and Ministry of Health are examining the new schemes submitted to see that the seventeen and a half million pounds is wisely spent. These efforts will indeed be needed since the £17½ millions even now will only purchase £16½ million worth of building, and when construction is in full swing in 1957, will only do the work of £14 million if building costs continue to rise at the present rate.

At such a moment as this the publication of "Studies in the Functions and Design of Hospitals", the Report of a team sponsored by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust and the University of Bristol, is most opportune.

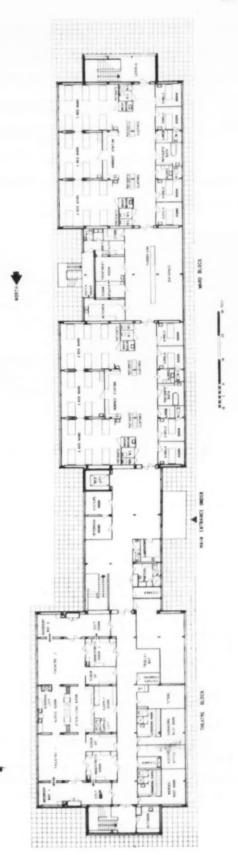
For the first time are published analytical surveys of existing types of Ward Units, of Outpatient Departments and of Operating Theatres; time and motion studies have been made of the actual working of the wards, tables prepared showing the occupation of beds, the flow of out-patients, and the use of the Theatres recorded. An Experimental Ward Unit is nearing completion at Larkfield Hospital, Glasgow, and Experimental Wards, Operating Theatres and a Central Sterile Supply Unit are being built at Musgrave Park Hospital, Belfast by which the recommendations can be tested in practice.

It is hoped, too, that the studies recently commenced by the Ministry of Health, will be in time to benefit the new hospitals, and also that the valuable information gathered by the Hospital Facilities Section of the King Edward VII Hospital Fund for London will be increased to meet the new demands.

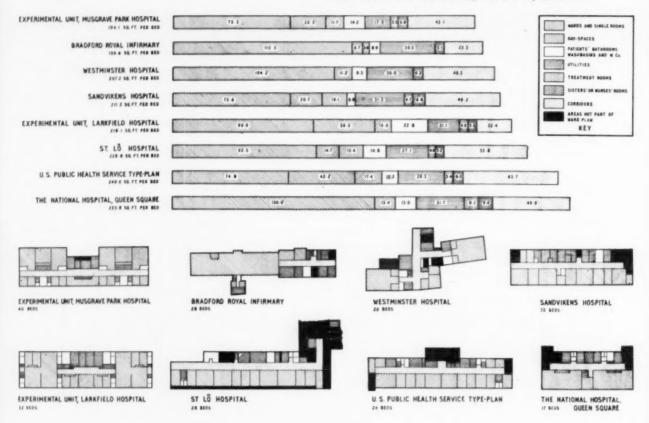
With such aids, Sir Arthur Stephenson's plea at the R.I.B.A. Conference on Hospitals last year, for "knowledge, knowledge, and yet more knowledge" is being answered.

I. THE WARD

The Nuffield Report deals first with the department most affecting the general plan, and of course the patient (quaintly referred to as "a sick human being"), namely the the Ward Units. The first concern of the investigation was to see what economies could be made in the staffing of the ward, which in turn would effect economies in the lay-out of the unit and in the ward ancillaries. In the case of the Larkfield Hospital a



Plan of experimental wards, Musgrave Park Hospital



The use of space, in terms of square feet per bed, in the Investigation's Experimental Ward Units at Larkfield and Musgrave Park Hospitals, compared with the use of space in "English Traditional" and "Corridor" types of ward unit

Studies in the Design and Functions of Hospitals

ward unit of 32 beds was proposed, divided into groups of 16, the whole unit being under one sister with a staff nurse as deputy.

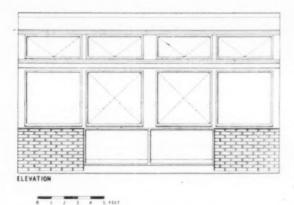
In the case of Musgrave Park Hospital the major unit is 40 beds with two minor units of 20 beds each.

The next important decision to be made was the number of beds in single wards, and the surveys made revealed that a ward unit of 32 beds required 4 beds for patients needing close observation (Type A) and 4 beds for patients who might disturb others, but not in need of close observation (Type B).

In the case of the larger unit at Musgrave Park it was decided that the numbers in single wards need not be increased.

Diagrams (p. 290) illustrating the actual route taken by a first year student nurse during a tour of duty indicate much less difference than would have been expected in the efficiency of the various types of ward units studied. It may be noted, too, that in a ward unit such as that of the National Hospital, Queen Square, London, the relative position of the various ancillary rooms does not affect the aggregate distance travelled by the nurse, and when this averages 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles during a tour of duty, and that on the level with no stairs, compared to an average 5 to 7 miles, including stairs, of the housewife, concentration of plan for the sake of distance alone would not appear to be of first importance. What is shown to be important is simplicity and spaciousness, provided there is easy supervision, especially at night.

In the matter of spaciousness it is interesting to note what reductions have been possible since Florence Nightingale's time from her recommendations in 1870 of 100 sq ft per bed and 1,500 cu ft per patient to the 75 sq ft and 750 cu ft per bed at the experimental ward at Musgrave Park. If this economy in space is successful in the new unit it should demonstrate that the English system of curtaining can be added without detriment to the six-bedded ward. Continental in origin, and even to a ward of such economical dimen-





sions as at Musgrave Park, and the experiment will effect some economies in the building programme.

In both ward units the W.C.s are grouped in close proximity to the wards. According to the report this is done because of early ambulation and the use of the chair. As noise presents a special problem in this connection, there must be a good but not obvious reason for this arrangement as early ambulation might be thought to present a good opportunity for putting the W.C.s and basins in greater isolation.

Other economies to note at Musgrave Park are one patients' bath to each 20 beds, and one store 9ft x 5ft for each 40 beds.

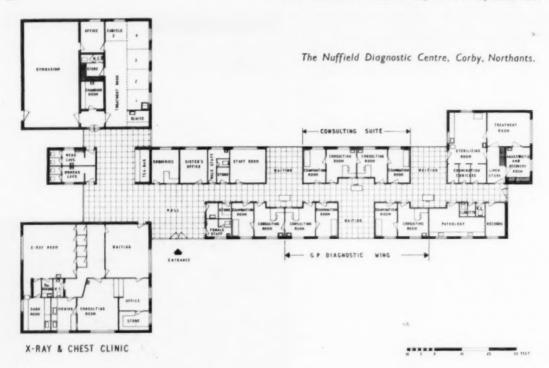
The aggregate of such economies have made it possible to beat the most concentrated hospital ward



Windows in an experimental ward, Larkfield Hospital, Plan and Section above.

Plan of experimental wards at Larkfield Hospital





Studies in the Design and Functions of Hospitals

unit surveyed by the team, that of the Sandvikens Hospital, Sweden, the whole unit of which works out at 211.2 sq ft per bed, while Musgrave Park stands at 194.1 sq ft per bed.

Although it is not mentioned, it is obvious of course that such economies are possible only in a non-teaching hospital and that the recommendations throughout, with the exception of the operating theatre galleries, refer to hospitals which are neither teaching hospitals, nor hospitals where teaching is done.

Not only have economies been made in the plan, but very great economies in price have been achieved. The Larkfield Ward unit, including lifts (1 bed lift and 2 service lifts) and fixed equipment has cost only 5s 3d a cubic foot and the cost of the Musgrave Park Ward is estimated at 4s 8d a cubic foot, including 1 bed lift, the special suspended aluminium heated ceiling and fixed equipment.

The Report in referring to the orientation of the wards, rightly points out that beds need not necessarily all face south, but that Type A wards for the seriously ill would be better in the shade, and that west is an aspect to be avoided for these wards.

2. THE OUTPATIENT SERVICE

The Report supports the idea of the multi-clinic outpatients department instead of the separate clinic attached to the corresponding in-patient department, as at the Westminster Hospital. Separate changing cubicles are dispensed with, the examination rooms serving the purpose.

A typical plan of a treatment room lay-out is shown on the English Banking Hall plan rather than the American, the work space being in the centre, and the patients' access on the perimeter, with obvious advantages.

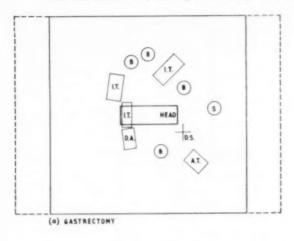
Statistics prove the advantages of the appointment system and demonstrate how rooms can be fully and economically used.

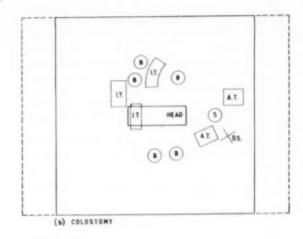
3. THE OPERATING THEATRE SUITE

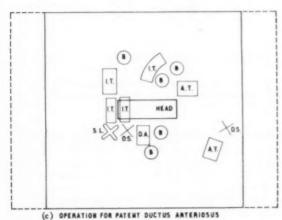
An interesting comparison is made between the elaborate circular and oval theatres designed by French Architects such as Jean Walter with their provision for complete aseptic routine, and the simple plans recommended by the United States Public Health Service. As in other spheres British designs lie between the two.

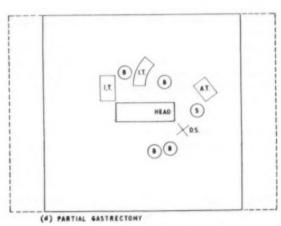
Diagrams showing the space occupied by people and apparatus in the Theatre are a useful basis for determining the size of the Theatre. Planning for the mobile operating table is illustrated by an example from Lausanne, where this system avoids the necessity of transferring the patient from trolley to table in the Theatre, and the handling of sheets and blankets there. The Musgrave Park Hospital Theatres designed by the Investigation have a separate recovery bay off each Theatre. The situation of the sink and steriliser rooms,

Continued on p. 296

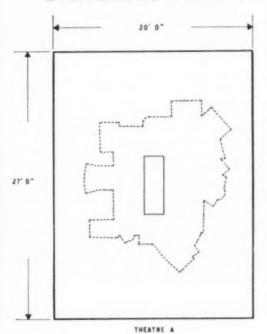






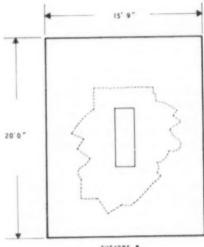


KEY: A.T. Anaesthetist's trolley, L.T. Instrument trolley, B. Basin. D.A. Diathermy Apparatus. D.S. Drip stand. S.L. Spot light. S. Stool.



Layout of mobile equipment for four major operations observed by the Investigation in the larger of the two operating theatres (Theatre A). The actual shape of the theatre is shown by a broken line; a 20-foot square centred on the operating table has been drawn with solid line.

Outlines produced by linking the points at which mobile equipment stood during twenty-two operations observed by the Investigation in each of two modern English operating theatres (A & B).



THEATRE B

Studies in the Design and Functions of Hospitals

Continued from p. 294

between the Theatres indicates the compromise usually accepted in order to keep the Theatre plan simple. Ideally there should be means of entering and leaving the Sink Room without passing through the Theatres or through the Sterilising Room. This is sometimes done by providing two sink rooms.

The ample space necessary in the Surgeons' Scrubup and Gowning Room is emphasised by a realistic drawing.

4. THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT WITHIN THE HOSPITAL

Daylighting.

The baffle device in the Larkfield Ward (p. 293) very ingeniously distributes daylight to the rear of the ward and cuts off the bright sky from the patient nearest to the window, but the wide internal ledge awkwardly near the beds would require cleaning.

Objection to the traditional ward is due in part to the great height of most wards of this kind and the amount of sky consequently facing the opposite patient. With a ward 10ft floor to ceiling this objection is hardly valid.

Artificial Lighting.

The lighting of wards for working hours, for sleeping hours, and for attending to patients during the night without disturbing others, presents a problem not easily solved. One solution lies in the design of the bedlamp, two examples of which are given in the report. For general lighting the more domestic looking shade is shown, and is much to be preferred to the usual globes or fluorescent egg-boxes.

Colour.

A re-action in hospitals against white is to be expected and is evident in the many mushroom, peach and pink tints now favoured by some hospitals. It is a relief to find white mentioned in the Report.

The colours used at Larkfield and Corby should do much to stimulate better colouring of hospitals, especially the coloured ceilings. Any colour scheme should, however, be kept simpler than those suggested, for maintenance staffs are likely to wipe the whole lot out in their first re-decoration.

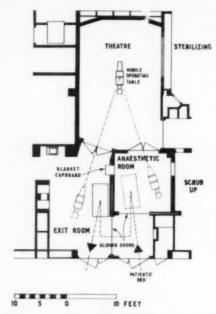
The Control of Sound.

The scientific investigation into the sources of noise and their transmission are most valuable and it is very welcome to learn that laboratory tests on perforated ceiling boards show that they do not harbour bacteria. Efficient door closers and cushions are recommended to prevent the worst noise—banging doors.

Heating and Ventilation.

The problem of fortuitous ventilation through windows and heating units working in conjunction is studied, and diagrams indicate what is to be expected when windows are open to varying degrees.

For heating the wards a system consisting of



Plan of operating theatre suite at the Canton and University Hospital, Lausanne, showing movement of the mobile operating theatre table.

aluminium ceiling panels in contact with hot water pipes is to be installed at Musgrave Park and it is claimed that at 10ft height it will not cause distress, as the heat is 80% radiant heat, and the surface temperature will be below 110°.

Now that the American type of pressed steel or aluminium double hung sash windows are manufactured in this country, it would be very useful to have the Investigation's Report on this type of window, employed for so long in hospitals, giving perfect ventilation control by means of deep hospital boards at the cill, and allowing uninterrupted use of blinds.

S. FIRE PROTECTION IN HOSPITALS

Fire protection and means of escape are dealt with very thoroughly by the Report. The placing of enclosed escape stairs at strategic positions and the division of the building into compartments separated by fire resisting walls, floors and doors, is explained. Attention is drawn to the increasing amount of combustible materials now used for partitions and finishes, and the increasing fire risk they may incur.

6. SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING DESIGN

This important chapter discusses the effect of the foregoing recommendations on the design of the hospital as a whole, and observes that the patients' beds need not monopolise the south side, and that a tall ward block will shadow the building to the north containing other departments where staff work all the year round.

Other well-established principles are mentioned, such

as the concentration of lifts to make full use of the lift services, (often overlooked in recent continental plans) and that each ward unit should have only one entrance (except fire exits).

Although the X-Ray Department is not dealt with separately in the Report, the importance of its easy access from the Outpatient Department is stressed, and the statement that 82% of the patients going to X-Rays are out-patients might cause the claims of the wards to be overlooked. In fact only 4% of the out-patients go to the X-Ray Diagnostic Department as given on page 41 and stay there for only half the time, so that the percentage of out-patient time spent in this department is only 2%. Outpatients are more mobile and in-patients must often be brought in trolley or beds. It seems, therefore, that the X-ray Department should be on the same floor as the bulk of the outpatients, but that the main lifts to the wards should have the first claim.

Whether the Operating Theatres should be grouped together or whether special theatres should adjoin their wards is discussed, and the conclusion reached that the theatres should be on one floor, and in a single storey building.

There is a risk with this arrangement that circulation

at ground floor level may be blocked if the theatres form a large department, in which case a first floor position might appear preferable.

7. PLANNING TO MEET DEMAND

This chapter throws a light on the problem of hospital provision to meet demand, a problem which is bound to interest those connected with hospital building, even if they are not concerned with policy.

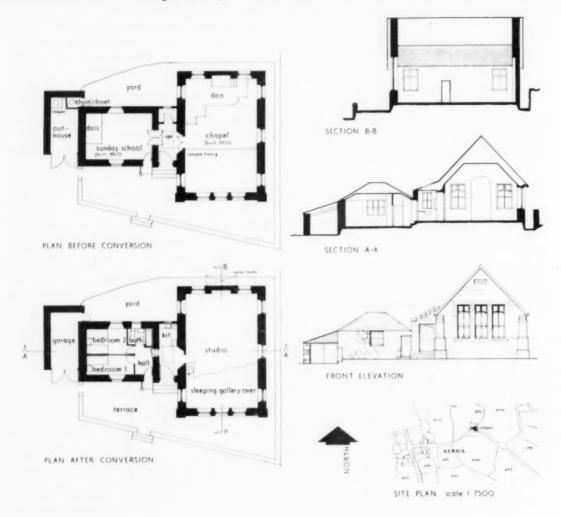
The economics of regional hospital administration is indeed a difficult problem when over 20% of hospital beds were unoccupied in 1952, when the waiting list stood at 382,000 at the end of the year.

A complete summary was made of the group of hospitals administered by the Northampton Hospital Management Committee and the results tabulated. A similar survey was made of the Norwich Group of Hospitals and figures are given of the work undertaken and the number of patients dealt with in every department of the hospital. These two surveys should prove invaluable to hospital statiticians and demographists.

The book is published in a form which allows all plans and diagrams to be read horizontally without folders, a most convenient arrangement, a valuable book of reference and one which will promote much thought and discussion.



The Chapel, Kerris, St Paul



Sunday School converted to bedrooms and entrance to hall.



Architects: F. R. S. YORKE, E. ROSENBERG & C. S. MARDALL

"THE Chapel" stands isolated on a promontory in Kerris, St. Paul, near Penzance. The old Sunday School was built in random granite in 1860, the Chapel in dressed granite in 1903 and both have not been used for a number of years. The owner, a painter, wished to convert the building into a studio and house where he could work and live with his family. The high chapel, with pinewood ceiling, has become the studio with a sleeping gallery for the parents, and in Sunday school there are two bedrooms, for the children, and a bathroom. The studio, 22ft 0in by 35ft 0in, is divided by furniture and movable Chinese screens. As there is no water available, rainwater is collected off the roofs into a tank on the north side of the studio. Very attractive Victorian kerosene lamps were found in the chapel and are being used for artificial lighting. Daylighting in the studio is controlled by curtains and simple hardboard shutters. The partitions are 2in plastered breeze, the floor in the studio is parquet, in the bedrooms t. and g. boarding. The decoration is white throughout with one large black patch between the windows in the studio.

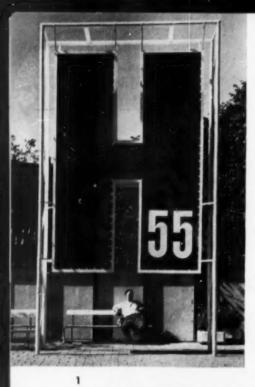
The conversion was carried out by Mr. Richard White, builder in Newlyn.



Chapel converted into Studio



Interior of studio

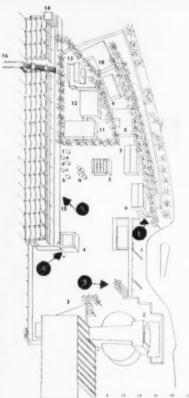


Some final pictures a n d notes o n

H55

by MYLES ASCOLI





1. H55, the symbol of the International Exhibition at Halsingborg, Sweden, is made into an 18ft high feature beside the main entrance. 2. Gay windmills of green, orange and red, swing in the breeze outside the exhibition ground.

3. Groups of flags, formed of the H pattern in three sets of colour combinations,

fly all over the site and add to its gaiety.

4. The Swedish Housing Pavilion, lying between the Main Entrance and the International Hall, acts as an introduction to the Housing section of the Exhibition contains models, photographs, and plans of Swedish housing and Town Planning.

building itself is made of slabs of Ytong, a light-weight foam slag conc ete, nailed together to form a solid slab walling, and white-washed over. building one enters in the Exhibition, it sets the pattern for the rest in that it is cheaply constructed, simple almost the point of brutalism, yet most effective for its purpose.

5. The International Hall, 140 metres long, contains the flats of 8 nations: Switzerland, England, France, Japan, Germany, Denmark, Finland and In common with the rest of the Exhibition it has been made of temporary materials, with no attempt at any form of disguise. The roof, of suspended canvas, gives a pleasant diffused light to the

The theme of the flats is "Living Well," yet each country is supposed to use standard productions of furniture and fittings, as well as fairly representative plans. Experimental products, intended for standard production in the future, are also permitted.

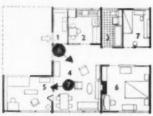
1: Main Entrance. 2: Concert Hall. 3: Open-air Stage. 4: Swedish Hous-ing. 5-10: Prefabs. 12: Sanitation. 13: Housing & Concrete. 14: Tower. 15: International Hall. 16: Bridge. a & b: Kiosks. The plan shows viewpoints of pictures 1, 3, 4 & 5,

KEY









ENGLISH FLAT.
ARCHITECT: ERIC LYONS

I: entrance. 2: kitchen. 3: bathroom & w.c. 4: living rooms. 5: study. 6, 7: bedrooms.



SWEDISH FLAT, ARCHTECT: STEN LINDEGREN

I: entrance. 2: kitchen. 3: bathroom. 4: w.c. 5: living room. 6-8: bedrooms. 6 & 7. Two views of the English flat exhibited by the Council of Industrial Design. Architect: Eric Lyons, Interiors: Michael & Jo Pattrick. This is quite the most liveable of the flats. The standard of design is good and it compares very favourably with any of the other nations' flats. Although considered overcrowded by many Scandinavians, to the Englishman it looks homely and comfortable.

8. The Living Room of the Swedish Flat. This flat gives the feeling of being an exhibition piece more than a real flat. The design of some of the contents is not up to the usual Swedish standard of excellence, and the colouring is rather cold and anaemic. Architect: Sten Lindegren. Interiors: Sven Engstrom & Astrid Sampe.

9 & 10. The Japanese Flat. Architect: Yoji Kasajima. Two views of the Traditional Room. Although traditional in form the pottery is very similar to European Modern.



4



7









JAPANESE FLAT. ARCHITECT YOJI KASAJIMA

1: introduction. 2: traditional room. 3: modern room.

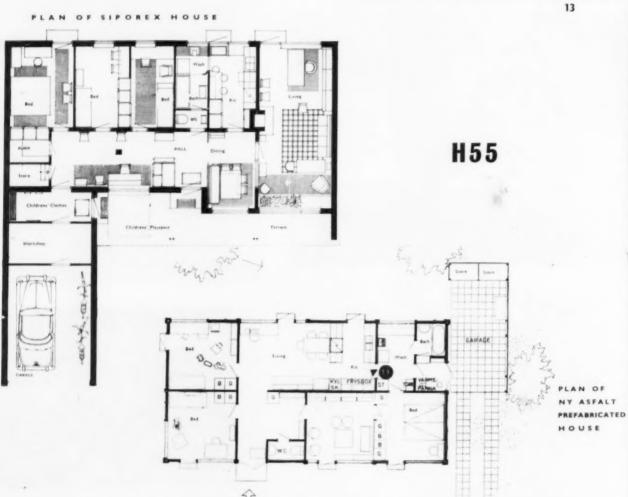


12

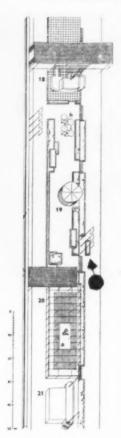
12. The Siporex Prefabricated House. Architect: Gustaf Lettstrom. Constructed of Siporex lightweight concrete elements this house is suitable for erection in terraces. The projecting garages then form enclosed courtyards. The combined kitchen, washroom and bathroom (separated by a curtain only) can be termed a new idea in planning, or reversion to the slum house, according to taste.

13. The Kitchen in the Ny Asfalt Prefabricated House. Architects: Erik & Hans Trygg. Note the serving hatch, arranged so that the housewife can take the food, warm from the cooker, without leaving the Dining Room; the high level oven; the generous hood over the cooker to catch the fumes; and the nest of glass drawers in the living room for sowing materials.





14



KEY

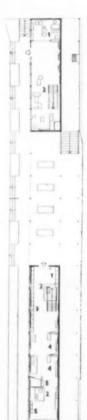
- 18: On board
- 19: Holiday with car
- 20: Pergola



14. The half mile long pier, on which the main sections of the Exhibition are sited, is split into three sections by means of transverse pavilions. This pavilion, with the Bridge erected in front is called "On Board" and houses the Shipping section. Architect: Carl-Axel Acking. The pavilion on the left is a production model, to 1/5th or 1/30th scale, for an exhibition type building to be known as "The Elastic Roof" system. The Roof is of canvas. Architect: Bertil Zeinetz. It houses an ingenious Folkswagen for camping which sleeps four.



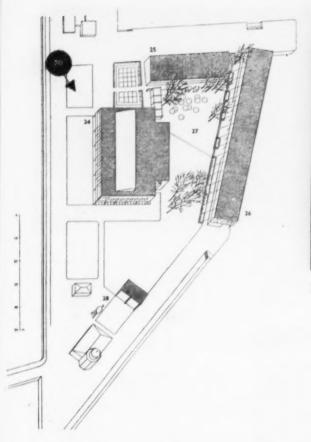
15. The Interior of "On Board" showing the combined Dining Room-Saloon. The design, workmanship, and materials of the ship interiors is superb.





SWEDISH
INDUSTRIAL
ART PAVILION
GROUND FLOOR
& UPPER FLOOR

16. The Interior of the Swedish Industrial Art Pavilion. Magnificently sited, with one wall completely of glass, almost overhanging the harbour. The simple structure is impressive in its vast unobstructed length. It is a fine setting for showing all that is best in Swedish Industrial Design.



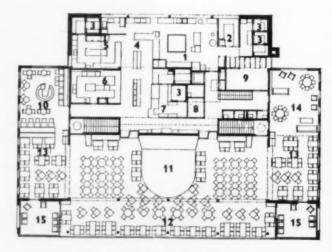
H55 24: Restaurant. 25: Scandinavian Industrial
Art. 26: Swedish Industrial
Art. 28: Church Art.

21. The Circular bar in the Parapet Restaurant.





20. The Parapet Restaurant. Architect: Bengt Gate. This is the only new permanent building on the site and is magnificently placed at the end of the pier. The main restaurant is on the first floor and has a wonderful view over the Oresund to Elsinore and the castle of Kronborg.



PLAN OF PARAPET RESTAURANT

KEY

1: Kitchen. 2: Walting. 3: Larder. 4: Serving. 5: Cold Service. 6: Plate Wash. 7: Cashier. 8: Wine Walter. 9: Personnel Dining Room. 10: Bar. 11: Restaurant. 12: Verandah. 13, 14: Private Rooms. 15: Balcony.

Are You a Dangler?

HAVE always promised to buy myself a book of quotations but have never done so. My family always has difficulty in finding a suitable Christmas present for father and it usually ends in a tie, the type that—well, just isn't my taste. I must remember to suggest this book.

I have a habit of being able to remember the gist of a quotation but not quite the exact words. This was the case recently. I have been trying to remember who said "All things come to those who wait," and when and under what circumstances. I should like to inform the author that in certain cases it is not true.

I say this after an interview I had with an architectural assistant recently. The assistant, after coming back from the war, had resumed his position in the private office he had left, and when the question of salary was discussed, the principal had mentioned that if the practice improved and the assistant qualified he would make him a partner. Those of you who came back from the war know how difficult it was to get down to study. This lad, with difficulty, persevered and qualified. The practice prospered, in fact it progressed exceedingly well. The question of the partnership, however, was never brought up by the principal.

After the assistant became an A.R.I.B.A. he informed the principal, who congratulated him, but when the assistant tactfully mentioned the partnership he was fobbed off, as only principals can. The question was again raised but again shelved. The assistant by this time was beginning to despair and the long-cherished partnership became in his eyes a bait which had been dangled before him.

I wonder how many such baits were held out to assistants after the war? I wonder how many ever came to fruition? Are you or were you a dangler of such a bait?

If you were, ask yourself if it is fair to build up the hopes of a conscientious assistant and do nothing about it. Have you forgotten the days when you were full of enthusiasm and anxious to progress in the world? I admire the assistants who are anxious to get out of the rut of merely being an assistant and who have the ambition to commence in private practice. They are to be admired and I feel for the good of architecture they should be helped. If you have an assistant whom you can see has the makings of a private practitioner, would you like him to start on his own in your own town and perhaps take some of your clients with him? Or would you rather he remained with you as a junior partner? Only you can answer this question.

I have heard an employer say that if an assistant is not satisfied he should move. That is all very well, particularly in local government jobs where there may be in the particular office little opportunity of becoming the chief, but when an assistant has been tentatively offered a junior partnership he always feels there is hope.

I have discussed this question of junior partnerships with both my accountant and solicitor and they agreed that it was preferable to have a junior partner than a chief assistant. The reason for this was that a junior partner worked better, it was in his own interest to work; he had an incentive; he was part of the business; if it prospered so did his share; he was always on the look-out for new clients. His whole life was changed from being merely a paid member of the staff to being part of the firm.

This to them and to me is common sense, but unfortunately I am afraid there are a number of architects who do not see it that way and will persist in dangling the bait in front of an assistant's eyes and doing nothing else.

What is going to be the outcome? These assistants are going to lose heart and leave private practice for a more lucrative post in local government, a safe pensionable post. Their enthusiasm for getting on is going to be

lost to private practice. This would be a pity. Alternatively, they are going to start on their own and could you blame them? Not really. If they have any backbone that is the natural thing for them to do.

Why is there this reluctance on the part of the private practitioner to take in an assistant who has worked to improve his practice? This is a difficult question to answer. Is it fear? Fear that when they take in a partner they will lose control? They will no longer be able to dictate their taste in design over the office. Is it because of the fear that the junior partner will know what profit the practice is making? If this is the case, forget it; the office has no doubt calculated this fairly accurately long before. It isn't hard to do.

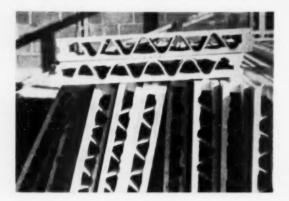
Do you wish the practice you have built up so successfully, which carries your name on the name plate at the front door, a plate which you erected and stood back and eyed with pleasure and hope-do you wish this practice to die with you? Would you like to feel that the goodwill may be sold to someone you do not know and who cares little for the past? Of course you don't. Why not then reconsider the question which once flashed through your mind, or which you once broached to your chief assistant about a partnership, before it is too late; before he leaves you-and we all have to retire some day. Don't be a dangler.

M. E. TAYLOR. A.R.I.B.A.



New housing for factory workers in Peiping, China

A NEW PRECAST PANEL



THIS new precast panel, the Superpanel, consists essentially of a corrugated asbestos-cement core sandwiched between two plaster skins. The method of manufacture has been so simplified that the panels can easily be made on site by semi-skilled operators without elaborate equipment. The panel sizes are 2½in and 3in thick, 2ft wide and up to 10ft high. A thinner panel, 8ft by 2ft had a bearing capacity of 8½ tons per ft run at failure. The 3in thick panel, which is intended for load-bearing and has not yet been tested has a weight of 12/13 lb/sq ft. Good insulative properties are claimed, for both heat transmission and sound, also good is the resistance to fire and flame spread.

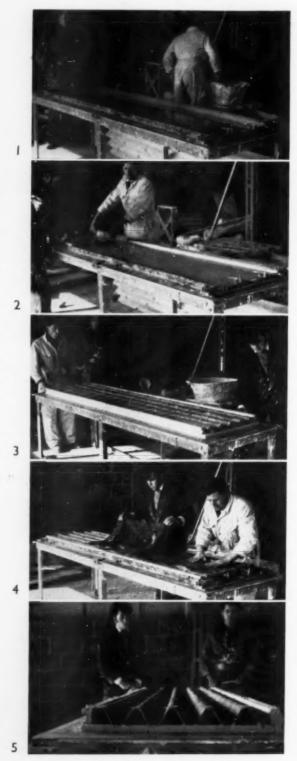
resistance to fire and name spread.

The units are cast in stainless steel moulds which are basically capable of casting panels 10ft long by 2ft wide, but by means of metal closers smaller panels can be made. The casting process can be carried out on site and takes 15-20 minutes per panel; it can then be removed from the mould and erected in its final position ready for joint filling and immediate decoration. The panel can be erected by two men with a variety of top and bottom fixing details to suit the requirements of particular methods of construction. Electric cables, pipes and similar services can be run in the hollow vertical core of the panel, and where it is desirable for these services to terminate in the panel face, blocks and switch boxes can

be cast in to receive them.

The sequence of manufacture is: 1. Plaster edge pieces are laid on a stainless steel table in a steel angle framework which has adjustable ends, 2. Liquid plaster poured to appropriate depth, 3. Corrugated asbestos sheeting with key plates attached is placed on the wet plaster, 4. The sheet is carefully levelled by depth gauges on either side, and covered with wet sacking to prevent curling of the corrugated sheets due to uneven moisture absorption, 5. A few minutes are allowed for initial setting, and the halfpanel is reversed and placed in a second mould which has had plaster poured into it in a similar way, 6. Pressure is applied to the reversed panel and after a few minutes the complete panel can be removed and erected.





Fabrication sequences

The system was designed by G. J. Henderson and is supplied by Petradene Ltd., S.W.18.

LEGAL COMMENTARY

Pleasure Grounds

By F. H. B. LAYFIELD

BEFORE the advent of town and country planning by public authorities many attractive local schemes were fathered by private people. A familiar example of this kind of enterprise is to be seen in the London squares. Sometimes terrace houses have been built facing a large communal garden and sometimes the houses back on to it. The exact status which such a garden enjoys and who has a right to use it and how is not always clear. Such a problem was discussed by the Courts recently; it arose in connection with the use of Ellenborough Park in Weston-super-Mare. Those who bought building plots facing the Park took the land under a conveyance which provided, inter alia, that they should have "the full enjoyment . . . at all times hereafter in common with all other persons to whom such easements may be granted of the pleasure ground." Further such purchasers undertook to pay a fair proportion of the cost of keeping the pleasure ground in order. There were several matters which the Courts were asked to decide in this case, In re Ellenborough Park, but one was of particular interest. It was argued on behalf of the trustees, in whom the ownership of the park was vested, that the rights originally conferred on the frontagers were no longer operative or enforceable against the owners of the park because the right to use a pleasure ground was not a right known to English law.

In giving judgment Mr. Justice Danckwerts said that

"The covenants entered into by the vendors in the present case prevent them or their successors in title building upon the site of the pleasure ground . . . I must confess that I have a leaning towards the intentions of the parties to transactions being carried out if legally possible, and a dislike of seeing them defeated by the technicalities of suggested rules of law."

The Judge, having carefully reviewed many interesting instances, went on to observe

"I find it difficult to see what are the objections to a right to use neighbouring land for the purpose of enjoying air and exercise and similar amenities. Further, it is evident that the attachment of such amenities to the ownership of a particular house may add considerably to the value and enjoyment of the house . . . In my view there are authorities binding on one which lead me to the conclusion that the right to use a pleasure ground is a right known to the law . . . "

Public as well as private pleasure grounds have also been the subject of judicial comment. The matter in issue in In re Morgan, concerned a bequest to provide a public recreation ground in Jeffreyston in Pembroke-The Judge held in the first shire. place that the clause of the will, as drafted here, constituted a valid charitable bequest. As it happened the parish council took the view that a recreation ground was not at all what Jeffreyston requires. The Judge observed that "There is already a cricket ground and a football pitch." He went on to say of Jeffreyston

"It is an agricultural community. What the young people want is somewhere where they can enjoy recreation under a roof. The parish council would not object to a playground for children with a building attached. What they really want is a parish hall or gymnasium. appears to be a real need for something of that sort in this place. Therefore it seems to me that I am entitled to take the view that the gift provided by this testator to attain his object-the improvement of the health and welfare of the inhabitants of Jeffreyston-may be expended in that way. That does not mean that the gift for charitable purposes fails, but merely that the immediate method by which the testator wished to effect them is not available.'

It was ordered that a scheme was to be prepared "which is practicable and conducive to attaining the objects which the testator had in mind, namely, the improvement of the health and welfare of the inhabitants of this place."

Footpaths

Another facility conducive to pleasure and exercise is the use of local footpaths. Since the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, a good deal of work has been done by local authorities in making maps of footpaths. It was thought that the effect of showing a footpath on a definitive map under Section 32 was fairly clear. What was not clear

was what the position when, because of an objection, a footpath was deleted from a map. This problem arose recently at Andover, where a footpath had been deleted from the footpath map. Subsequently the path was obstructed and these obstructions were removed by Andover corporation. In the ensuing action it was contended by the defendants that the footpath map was conclusive both as to the existence or absence of a footpath. If no footpath was shown, it was argued, the effect of Section 32 was to make the map conclusive evidence that there was no right of way. The County Court Judge held that on a true reading of the Section, when no path was shown the map was not conclusive as to anything about the path in dispute.

Trees and Foundations

No doubt trees are very welcome to lend shade to footpaths and recreation grounds, but there are places where they are not so welcome. An instance of this state of affairs was described in the last Commentary, poplar trees having interfered with the foundations of a house. This same problem has again been the subject of a dispute. In the case of Jennings v. Taverner a purchaser had agreed to buy from a builder a bungalow. The purchaser signed a contract in February, 1950, to buy a bungalow "in the course of erection or to be erected." Soon after the building was completed he entered into occupation. Very soon cracks appeared in the walls, due to settlement of the walls owing to the withdrawal of moisture from the subsoil. This, in turn, was caused by the roots of poplar trees growing in a cemetary some 30 or 40ft from the back of the bungalow. In due course a claim was made against the builders, in which it was alleged that the contract of sale included an implied term that the house should be fit for habitation, and completed in a workmanlike manner when handed over on completion. It was said that adequate steps should have been taken to prevent the settlement of the walls. The Judge, when deciding the case, commenced by observing:-

"I am not sure if the defendant [builder] knew that these poplar trees were likely to cause this damage. I think that he should have known, as much literature has been published to builders that informed them of this danger, and I think that

if the defendant had employed an architect to supervise the building of the bungalow the architect would have known of the danger caused by the presence of these trees."

He then went on to consider what is the nature and extent of the warranty to be read into a contract where the contract is for the sale of a house in course of erection. The Judge referred to an earlier judgment of Mr. Justice Swift, in which the Judge, having commented on the sale of a completed house, then said:—

The position is quite different when you contract with a builder or with the owners of a building estate in course of development that they shall build a house for you or that you shall buy a house which is then in course of erection by them. There the whole object, as both parties know, is that there shall be erected a house in which the intended purchaser shall come to live. It is the very nature and essence of the transaction between the parties that he will have a house put up there which is fit for them to come into as a dwelling-house. It is plain that in those circumstances there is an implication of law that the house shall be reasonably fit for the purpose for which it is required, that is for human dwelling."

Applying this case, which was considered and approved later by the Court of Appeal, the Judge in the present instance accepted the purchaser's evidence as to the cracks and their cause and continued:—

"I hold that a breach has been committed of the warranty that is implied in the case of the sale of a house in course of construction. I think that the obligation imposed on the defendant [builder] by the implied warranty was not confined to building the parts of the house that are above the ground but extended to the provision of proper foundations in for the bungalow, and the building of these foundations in a place where they would not settle or collapse."

Water Supply and Water Rates

One of the facilities we are glad to have in a completed house is a supply of piped water. If, of course, one can have this supply and not pay for it one may be even happier. This was the happy state sought by a householder who figured in the recent case of South Devon Water Board v. Gibson. The inhabitants of the village concerned had from "time immemorial" (which in English law dates from 1189) enjoyed a certain right. That right was to take from three public standpipes in the village street water emanating

from a drowned mine shaft and conveyed by a main pipe to the standpipes. This system was taken over by the local authority, who, in 1920, permitted the owners of certain cottages to lay a pipe to connect with the main, and the defendant was later allowed to do this. The water board who took over the undertaking asserted that in terms of the Water Act, 1945, they were "supplying" water to the defendant and sought to levy a rate for the supply of water to his premises. claimed he was an inhabitant of the parish and as he took his supply from gratuitous source he was not liable. Lord Justice Birkett, in the Court of Appeal, said:

"Nobody has ever denied the right of the defendant or any of the villagers to go to the public standpipes and carry the water away. The rural district council for many years, and the Water Board since 1950, have brought this water to the public standpipes. But when, instead of carrying the water away, the water is delivered to the defendant in his home through the pipes, it seems to me quite impossible to say that it is not a 'supplying' of water by the board, in the proper sense of that word . . . when pipes are laid to take the water from the board's main to the houses of the villagers, then the board can properly be said to be 'supplying' and are entitled to make the charge they have made in this case."

An Architect's Promise

A belief that there was not an enforceable right to payment for work done was the cause of another action recently, Strongman Ltd. v. Sincock. In this case an architect owner contracted with builders to supply materials and carry out work on his premises. He promised that he would obtain all the licences which were necessary at that time. Work was carried out to his order considerably in excess of the licences. The builders claimed for a balance of £4,005 for work done and for which they had not been paid but for which there was no licence. The architect argued that these sums were not recoverable as the excess amount was illegal because it was unlicenced. The Court of Appeal found for the builder; it was said that, of course, the builders could not sue on the contract for that was illegal and both builder and architect were guilty of an offence for which they could have been prosecuted.

"The builders seek to overcome this objection by saying that there was a warranty, or (putting it more accurately) a promise by the architect that he would get supplementary licences, or if he failed to get them he would stop the work. The builders say that on the faith of that promise they did the work, and as the promise was broken they can recover damages in respect of it." Lord Justice Denning, having re-

Lord Justice Denning, having reviewed the relevant cases that bear on the matter, continued:

On these authorities, I think the law is that, although a man may have been guilty of an offence which is absolutely prohibited so that he is answerable in a criminal court, nevertheless if he has been led to commit that offence by the representation or by the promise of another, then in those circumstances he can recover damages for fraud if there is fraud, or for breach of promise or warranty if he prove such to have been given, provided always that he himself has not been guilty of culpable negligence on his part disabling him from that remedy.'

The Court held that there was no such negligence on the part of the builder because, the Lord Justice said:

"When a builder is doing work for a lay owner... the primary obligation is on the builder to see that there is a licence... But in this case... the owner was an architect, and he himself said in evidence: 'I agree that where there is an architect, it is the universal practice for the architect and not the builder to get the licence.' No fault, it seems to me, can, in these circumstances, be attributed to the builder." Finally an important additional point was made by Lord Justice Romer who dealt with the contention that an archi-

he represents to do he cannot do right.

Rejecting this he said "A man can give a warranty although he cannot carry it into effect." Judgment was therefore given for the builder against the architect for damages for breach of warranty.

tect cannot give a warranty if the thing

Safa System of Work

A builder's anxieties are not confined to problems of contract with his clients nor to the difficulties of construction. One of his most important class of liabilities are those to his workman. Builders will be interested in a recent case in which this problem was again discussed. In the case of Mason v. Williams & Williams Ltd., the facts were simple; while a workman was using a cold chisel, a chip flew off and struck him in the eye. His employers had bought the chisel from reputable makers and it was a new one which had been in use for only two or three weeks before the accident. The Employers had not examined the chisel at any time. The workman, who had been using the chisel quite properly, sued both his employers and the makers of

LEGAL COMMENTARY

SCHOOL FURNITURE

the chisel to decide who was liable for the accident. The Judge, dealing with the case against the employer, said:

" Employers have to act as reasonable people, they have to take reasonable care; but if they buy their tools from well-known makers, such as the second defendants are, they are entitled to assume that the tools will be proper for the purposes for which both sides intended them to be used, and not require daily, weekly or monthly inspection to see if in fact all is well. I think, therefore, that there is no point that becomes material to be laid against the first defendants [the employers] that they did not in fact examine this chisel after it had been put into use, nor do I think there will be anything, therefore, in the argument which might have been made that the second defendants [the manufacturers] in putting this chisel into circulation did so with the reasonable expectation that there would be an intermediate examination. I am quite sure that they expected no such thing, and they would probably be rather affronted at the mere suggestion."

The Judge in deciding that the liability for the dangerous condition of the chisel was that of the manufacturers observed that the workman's case was, in effect, to say to the makers,

"This is your chisel: you made it and I used it in the condition in which you made it, in the way in which you intended me to use it, and you never relied on any intermediate examination; therefore, I have discharged the onus of proof by showing that this trouble must have happened through some act in the manufacture of this chisel in your factory, which was either careless or deliberate, and in either event it was a breach of duty towards me, a person who, you contemplated, would use this article which you made, in the way you intended it to be used."

Damages were accordingly awarded against the makers of the chisel, and it was held that the workman had failed to establish negligence on the part of his employer.

EXHIBITIONS

Welding Exhibition being held at Empire Hall, Olympia, closes on 15th September.

Association of Public Lighting Engineers' Exhibition to be held at Folkestone from 13th to 16th September.

"Silicones for Industry" Exhibition to be held at 5, Albion Place, Leeds, from Monday, 26th September to Friday, 30th September.

Building Exhibition to be held at Olympia, from 16th to 30th November.

MOST interesting report on research on School Furniture is published in the South African Architectural Record for June, 1955. It is understood that this piece of Research has appeared a little before a similar research will be emanating from B.S.I. in the form of a revision of parts at least of B.S/MOE 11-22 published in 1950.

The South African report is by Dr. D. M. Calderwell, A.R.I.B.A., on work undertaken by the Architectural Division of the National Building Research Institute of South Africa. The report called on earlier work in this country by B.S.I. and M.O.E. and on work by Drs. Bengt-Akerblom, Hooton and Keegan and also Prof. S. Zuckerman and has taken the subject very much further. The work is based on a survey of 2,491 school children in the Transvaal, the results in the main seem to be a very practical basis for standardisation in this complex sphere. In general it would seem that the conclusions reached in South Africa have proceeded along lines similar to those being followed and developed in this country; they are in no way revolutionary but appear to confirm broadly thought in the United Kingdom. The recommendation does not go to the point of setting precise constructional requirements nor does it even cover performance requirements against which new designs or methods of construction for school furniture may be evaluated which it is understood is one of the aims of the B.S.I. School Furniture Committee in which I believe the help of the Furniture Development Council has been sought to evolve tests for school furniture on lines somewhat similar to that in the British Standard for domestic furniture.

The South African investigation commenced with a programme of measurement of the children in relation to specimen pieces of furniture which were based on collected data. The specimens were made, the faults and bad fits recorded and rectified by developing experimental prototypes until satisfactory solutions were found. The recommendations include. addition to the furniture sizes, notes on ordering schedules which are likely to be extremely helpful to those responsible for the actual furnishing of schools where questions of the numbers of each size of chair and table have to be decided.

The results and recommendations reported appear to provide an answer which is both practicable and simple in application. There is an indication that it will be followed by the issue of a South African Standard but the authors emphasise that although the sizes of furniture in schools have been related to anatomical sizes and therefore standardised there is absolutely no suggestion that each piece of furniture should look identical. Within the framework of the recommended dimensions it is suggested that the South African Bureau of Standards should draw up standards for school furniture and lay down performance standards so that continual development of furniture design and materials can take place. It further stresses that special attention must be paid to the appearance of all furniture supplied as it is in the youth of the country that good taste and appreciation of good design must be encouraged. Freedom must be given to the designer to produce an article of good quality and appearance complying with the essential requirements of standardisation. One is however tempted, in spite of these recommendations, to wonder whether some standard designs showing two or three alternatives which could be mass produced by a limited number of firms might not set a level of good design and also assist in keeping down the costs of equipping schools which have become, at least in this country, a serious drain on the pockets of the taxpayers.

One is tempted to think that as many as seven chair heights ranging from 11 in to 17 in in 1 in steps to cover the age groups from 5 years upwards may be slightly too many for practical application especially in relation to older children in those rooms devoted to teaching of special subjects where the pupils change rather than remaining in chairs allocated for their precise heights as is possible in rooms where the pupils remain and the teachers change as in normal classrooms. There will probably be doubts in the minds of

some studying this problem on the wisdom of recommending flat chair seats with a slight tilt ({in towards the back) especially for older children who sit for relatively fong periods. Seats with some shaping to suit the anatomy of the pupils, if not overdone, can make a hard wooden seat infinitely more comfortable. It is interesting to note the great effort the M.O.E. put into the determination of desirable shapes of chair seats and backs in B.S./MOE 11-22. Although it seems probable that the full recommendations have not been widely adopted on account of the cost, it may be that the recommendations erred on the side of too much shaping but none at all is even more questionable. One looks forward to the B.S.I. publication on this matter.

It is interesting to note that the South African research has shown the need to eliminate the front rail of chairs immediately under the seat and to replace it with diagonal rails from the front to back legs, thus permitting the placing of legs partly under the seat when so desired without contact of the back of the calf with the front rail, a lower brace between the front legs is also cut out.

The recommendation for tables provides for a wide range in six heights, four for primary schools in height differences of 2in from 20in to 26in and two for high schools 274in and 29in. Various shapes and sizes of top are provided and for certain types provision is made for lockers, the overall depths of which are controlled to ensure proper knee space below them. The small size tables appear to be provided only as dual tables. All the tables are 18in from back to front and the smallest dual tables are 36in long, the three middle sizes 40in long and the two higher types are either single tables 22in long or dual tables 44in long. Flat table tops instead of the oldfashioned sloping tops have been accepted in all cases.

The recommendation also covers furniture for special rooms such as crafts room and libraries in primary schools and art rooms, libraries, needlework, book-keeping, geography and typing rooms in high schools and also work stools and woodwork benches. Even the

teachers tables and chairs have been considered.

One piece of furniture shown in the report seems to be less satisfactory than the rest, namely the typing table; its size is 18in x 30in and its height is 25in. The size of the top seems a little inadequate to allow a proper working space and would be very much better if it is 32in x 21in the reduction of heights from what is normal to 25in is a very sound move towards lower heights generally to facilitate better working heights. One wonders also however whether it would not be desirable to reproduce the normal conditions met in offices which the children will experience when they leave school and to provide a pedestal for materials to be stored. Incidentally one wonders why office desks and tables made in wood or in metal in this and many other countries are nearly always too high. It is interesting to note that in B.S.2513 for wooden desks and tables published last year provided for heights of 28 and 30in or any intermediate height between these two for normal office purposes and that typists tables should not be more than 28in from the floor. The height necessary to accommodate that horrid example of bad functional arrangement the kneehole drawer, which cannot be opened when sitting at the desk or table, is probably the cause. The traditional heights of 30 or 31in for tables and 18in for chairs are certainly too high for the average person, especially for female staff and cause quite unnecessary discomfort and tiredness. Even this B.S. needs re-examination and the manufacturers of stock office equipment should also be persuaded that what they have done for so many years does not provide for proper working conditions.

Having studied in detail this extremely interesting and satisfying report one looks forward to the publication of B.S.I.'s revised standards, hoping they will provide equally interesting reading and as good, or even better, solutions to this problem of providing the right conditions for children to benefit from the education now given at so great a national expense. It may perhaps be not too late for the B.S.I. committee to benefit from this South African report.

DUTCH UNCLE.

Electrical Installations in Small Houses

By T. C. GILBERT, M.I.E.E.

THE Electrical Contractors Association has prepared and issued to architects and others concerned with the electric wiring of small houses a series of standard specifications, entitled "Standard Specifications for Electrical Installations in Small Houses," and intended to refer to buildings with a floor area not exceeding 1,500 square feet. These specifications are the outcome of long and careful preparation by the Technical Committee of the Association, but, as unfortunately so often happens with publications of this kind, the methods described have, in the opinion of the writer, been unduly simplified. There are two points in particular in which these specifications could be extended and amplified with advantage, and without adding one penny to the cost of the installation.

In addition to a general introduction, detailed specifications include tough-rubber sheathed cables, vulcanised rubber insulated cables in lightgauge steel conduit, and similar conductors in heavy-gauge screwed steel conduit. These are all well-known and long-established methods of wiring, but all have certain drawbacks which modern practice has endeavoured to eliminate. For instance, tough-rubber sheathed cables have given long and excellent service, but have always been liable to two main defects; one, the high inflammability associated with the sheathing and insulation, and which can carry and extend flame; two, the deterioration with time of all rubber products, especially where exposed to the weather or ozone.

Deterioration of early electrical installations is now one of the great problems confronting the industry, as it is considered that the fire risk may be increasing. This general debility of electric wiring is usually due to two main causes; one, rusting or corrosion removing part of the steel conduits or fittings, and thus destroying the essential electrical continuity of all metal conduit systems; two, the inescapable deterioration of rubber insulation, the latter usually unnoticed all the time the cables remain undisturbed, but brought to light with any movement of the dessicated rubber

(Continued on page 311).

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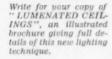


Garage with conventional lighting. Note the confusion of beams, pipes, trunking, wiring and light fittings.

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ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

insulation. It has been rightly said that we build houses to last a hundred years and put into them electric wiring that can only last thirty years, so that after this period the householder is left with either a potentially dangerous electrical installation or must face the heavy cost of rewiring.

Recognising this factor, many architects have followed the recommendations of the industry, and in place of tough-rubber sheathed cables have adopted either PVC insulated and sheathed cables or polythene insulated and PVC sheathed cables, finding that the use of these non-deteriorating cables entails no increase in cost. It is therefore felt that when reading the new standard specifications the architect should provide an alternative to tough-rubber sheathed cables in the shape of the newer plastic assemblies, which are completely non-inflammable and are not subject to possibly early deterioration.

Similarly, with the steel conduit installations, whether light or heavy gauge, vulcanised rubber cables may always be replaced with PVC insulated cables, again with no increase in cost -on the contrary, PVC cables are often listed at lower prices than comparable vulcanised rubber cables. This step will practically eliminate any tendency breakdown with condensation present in the conduits, and the life of such cables is indefinite; no laboratory tests have yet suggested any limit. As PVC is a synthetic material, it can confidently be expected to well outlast any organic material, however prepared. As an instance of this modern tendency to utilise plastic insulated cables the writer might cite the case of the Royal Festival Hall installation, in which, originally, both rubber and PVC insulated cables were used; in a recent discussion concerning this installation the engineer responsible stated that following experience over the past few years he considered P.V.C. cables to be most suitable and would seriously contemplate their use to-day for all services. The writer has knowledge of a large public hall in a seaside town in which certain electrical circuits regularly broke down due to heavy condensation in horizontal conduit runs when vulcanised rubber cables were used; with their replacement some five years ago with PVC insulated cables no further trouble has been experienced.

The other direction in which the writer considers that the standard specifications have been unduly simplified has to do with the recommended alternative earthing arrangements. It is stated: "Subject to the approval and

in accordance with the Regulations of the Supply Authority the installation earthing system shall be connected to the Authority's earthing terminal or sheathing of their cable or to the cold water supply system. Should it prove subsequently that alternative arrangements are necessary, a 60-amp. D.P. switch with earth leakage trip shall be fitted and such switch shall take the place of the 60-amp. D.P. switch of the main control, for which an additional charge will be allowed as provided in the tender for this installation."

As architects will know, the earth leakage trip is a device designed to cut off the supply in the event of earth fault, in cases where, for instance, the use of non-metallic underground water networks vitiates the cold water supply as an earthing medium, or in rural areas where no underground water supply or service cable sheath exists, supply being by means of overhead lines. The general recommendation for this alternative is therefore sound, but the writer deprecates the placing of one only at the main intake position, thereby using it as a main switch, as this results in the total extinction of all lighting with the occurrence of an earth fault which may be of minor importance, such as, say, the boiling over of liquids on to exposed elements. The consumer should not be expected to tolerate the complete shut-down of his supply under these non-dangerous conditions, especially as in the past he has been used to losing only part of his lighting with the blowing of a sub-circuit fuse; something usually remains in action enabling him to find his way about the house. With the use of the leakage trip as a main switch, however, complete extinction follows, with all lighting points, socket-outlets dead as doornails and all clocks stopped.

No doubt the recommendation was made in the interests of simplicity in preparing specifications, but the general opinion in the industry is that lighting circuits should not be controlled by Mr. H. W. Swann. leakage trips. M.I.E.E., late Chief Electrical Inspector of Factories, can be quoted in this connection, as he said, during an Institution of Electrical Engineers discussion on his paper "Domestic Electrical Installations-Some Safety Aspects." "It may be said that a consumer who is protected by only one combined circuit breaker cannot be expected to tolerate total interruption of supply because an earth-fault leakage has occurred in, say, an electric iron . this consideration has already led to the use of voltage-type circuit breakers often being restricted to power circuits, such as that for cookers." The type of protective earth leakage trip visualized in the specifications is of the voltage type, and if earthing conditions are

likely to be difficult the lighting installation should be carried out in an allinsulated system, PVC insulated and PVC sheathed cable or PVC compound conduits, which require no earthing facilities whatever.

The writer would prefer to slightly complicate the standard specifications by recommending the use of two 30amp leakage trips in place of the suggested one 60-amp trip; incidentally, this would be economical, as two 30amp trips cost only £4 6s as against £5 6s for the one 60-amp trip, and the difference would pay for the additional fixing required. One of these trips should control the cooker circuit and the other the ring circuit, whereby some discrimination in protection is obtained and the lighting installation unaffected-the latter, as mentioned above, being carried out in an all-insulated system. There is one other important point-leakage trips are comparatively delicate pieces of mechanism, and to ensure operation when required need frequent check; to enable this check to be carried out easily these voltage type trips have a test key incorporated, and this, when pressed, causes the switch to operate, showing that the mechanism is not corroded and stuck up, and also that the earth connection is intact. The writer feels that if the leakage trip is used as a main switch and located in an out of the way position, possibly in a cupboard cluttered up with brooms and other household gear, it will be forgotten and the test never made; with the two suggested trips in full view, the test may become almost automatic, the key being used to switch the cooker circuit off, for instance.

Finally, again no doubt in the interests of simplicity, the use of nonmetallic conduits is completely ignored in the standard specifications. use of P.V.C. insulated conductors in steel conduits has only gone part of the way in ensuring that installations will be non-ageing, as there still remains the possibility of loss of essential continuity in the steel conduit by reason of rusting or corrosion. The completely non-ageing installation will always incorporate P.V.C. insulated conductors drawn into P.V.C. compound conduits, and will in addition be proof against damp, all forms of corrosion, petrol and oils; both conduits and conductors will be non-inflammable, and many architects are now specifying these modern contributions to installation practice. In some of the more complicated structures-some modern schools, for instance-the flexibility of P.V.C. compound conduits has proved of considerable value, in that they can be installed with a minimum of cutting away necessary with rigid metal conduits.

MOSAICS

PLANT LIFTING GEAR

The "Wizard" electric hoist mode by Yale and Towne Hanufacturing Co., at Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, Staffs, is made in quarter, half and one ton sixes, and is available with or without the trolley illustrated on the left. Normally supplied with threephase electric motors but single-phase motors can be had for no extra charge. The lifting speed of the two smaller hoists is 15 ft per minute, of the larger, 7½ ft per minute, the quarter ton model can be supplied with a lifting speed of 25 ft per minute.



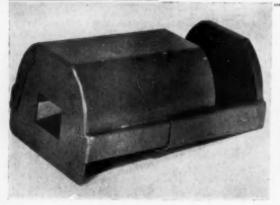
SERVICES SPACE HEATING B3/74

The West-Mead oil convector, made by Phoemax (Ludlow) of Temeside, Ludlow, Shropahire, has two finishes, cream and chromium or bronze hammer and cream. The maximum output is 6,450 B.Th. U's/hr and the tank contains enough paraffin to burn for 24 hours. With normal use 30 hours' burning can be obtained from one filling.



SERVICES VENTILATION B2/26

Heenan & Froude Ltd. of Worcester, and the Marley Company of Kanesa, have entered into an agreement for the production of Heenan-Marley water coolers. Under this agreement the British company, as exclusive licensees, will manufacture coolers for practically all countries outside North and South America. They will be of Marley design with slight modifications for British requirements. The model illustrated, 73, is known as the Aquatower water cooler and it is made in eleven size covering 200 to 4,800 gallons per hour for low temperature cooling and 600 to 13,500 g.p.h. for high temperature cooling.



FITTINGS DOOR FURNITURE C3/16

The Mischell lock guard by John H. Mischell & Co. of H. Mischell & Co. o

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

- The 'Modern UK' stand at the 1955 Canadian National Exhibition (Toronto, August 26-September 10) is fully stocked with 565 exhibits selected by the Council of Industrial Design from 245 suppliers. The stand was designed by Neville Ward, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.A., and Alec Heath, F.S.I.A. The selectors have made special efforts to ensure the suitability of the chosen goods for the needs of the Canadian market
- Changes in export licensing control by a Board of Trade Order include: Licences will not be required (except for expc ts to China, Macao, Tibet and North Viet Nam) for the export of angledozer and bulldozer attachment, graders and elevating graders and certain tracklaying tractors.
- Mr. Edwin Fletcher has been appointed Deputy Director of the European Productivity Agency.
- Mr. A. G. Horton has been appointed to the Board and becomes Sales Director of Claygate Fireplaces Limited.
- Mr. Warren Lee Pierson, Chairman of the Beard of Trans World Airlines has been appointed President of the International Chamber of Commerce for the period 1955-77 in succession to Mr. Camille Gutt (Belgium).
- National Industrial Safety Week is from October 24-29.
- British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. announce that from August 15 the Telephone Number of their London Branch Sales Office, 10-14 White Lion Street, London, N.I., has been TERminus 2701.
- Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. announce new appointments to the Boards of Directors of their subsidiary companies as follows:—Ferguson Radio Corporation Ltd.: Mr. S. T. Holmes, Mr. C. E. Payne, Mr. W. T. White, Lamp Presscaps Ltd.: Mr. A. J. Ford, Manifold Machinery Ltd.: Mr. A. J. Ford, Mr. G. Sparrow. Smart & Brown Ltd.: Mr. D. A. Neill, Dr. J. W. Strange, Mr. G. J. Strowger.
- Nettle Accessories Limited of Manchester announce they are now manufacturing their 5 amp. and 15 amp. 3-pin and also their 13 amp. 3-pin Plug Tops in bard black moulded rubber. These are manufactured from the same mould tools as those used in producing the standard type.
- The new address of Toplis, Simpson & Co., Ltd., is Maple Cross Industrial Estate, Denham Way, Rickmansworth, Herts. Telephone number Rickmansworth 5369.
- The closing date of the Nuralite Competition is September 15. No further entries for this competition, the prizes for which amount to £500, can be accepted after that date.



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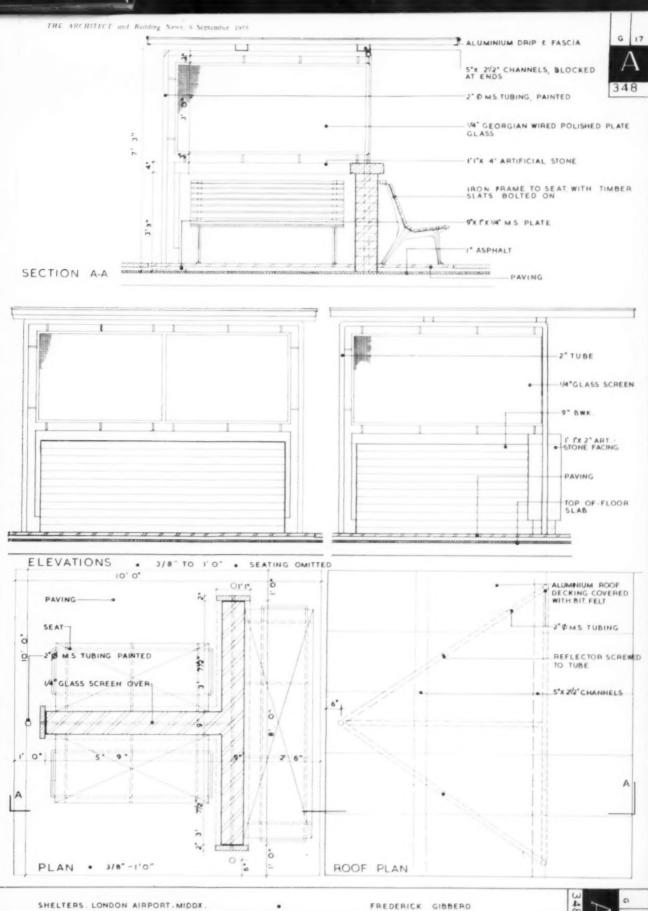
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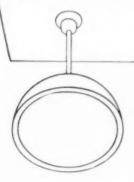
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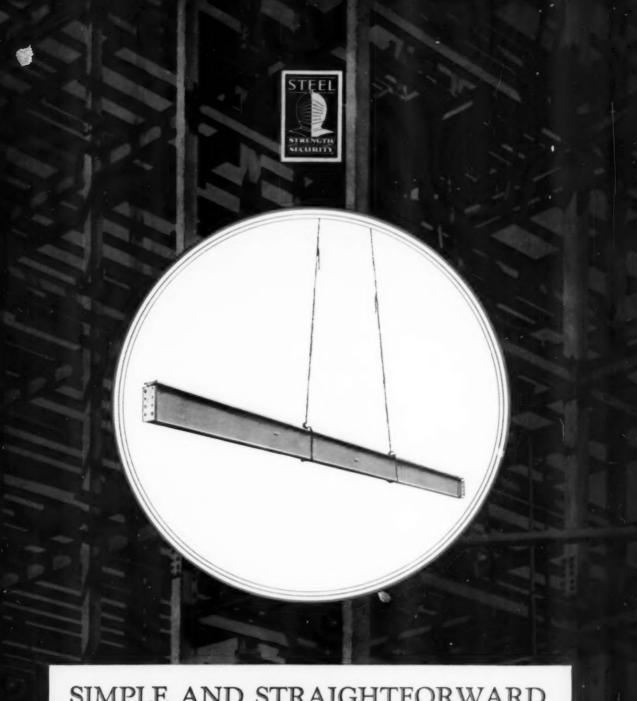
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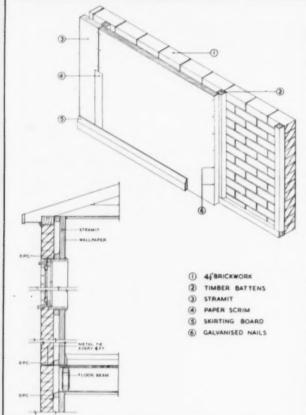
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Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

CONTRACT NEWS

OPEN

BUILDING

BATTLE R.C. (a) Erection of 42 houses, Asten Fields, North Trade Road, (b) Mr. A. H. Neave, 38 Mount Street, (c) 2 gns, (e) September 19.

BEDFORDSHIRE STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE. (a) Erection of (1) 1 pair of houses at Bletsoc. (2) 1 pair of houses at Dunstable Garden Road (3) Detached at Dunstable Garden Road (3) Detached house in Luton Bramble Road. (4) 1 pair of houses with joint office at Potton and detached house with office at Wrestingworth, and (5) 1 pair of houses with joint office at Woburn. (b) County Architect, Shire Hall, Bedford. (d) September 17.

BLOFIELD AND FLEGG R.C. erection of either 2 or 4 shops with flats above, Braddock Road Estate, Caister-on-Sea. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, Acle,

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) Erection of (Section 14) 62 houses and (Section 15) 89 houses, North Woodingdean. (b) Borough Engineer, 26-30 King's Road. (c) 2 gns each section, (e) September 27.

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) Erection of 3 children's homes at (1) Major Close, Hollingdean Estate, (2) Littleworth Close, Woodingdean Estate, and (3) Leybourne Road, Lower Bevendean Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, 26-30, King's Road. (c) 1 gn. (e) October 3.

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) Conversion of No. 5A, Harrington Road, Brighton, into flats. (b) Borough Engineer, 26-30, King's Road. (e) September 19.

CHERTSEY U.C. (a) Contract No. 58. Erection of 40 houses, together with outhouses, paths, drains and sewers. (b) Council's Engineer, Council Offices. (c) I gn. (e) October 3.

EAST SUFFOLK C.C. (a) Erection of (1) police house at Stonham Aspal, and (2) 3 police houses at Eye. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Ipswich. (c) 2 gns each contract (d) September 13. (e) October 4.

EIRE-CORK C.C. (a) Erection of 96 dwellings for the Mayfield scheme. (b) City Manager, City Hall. (c) 10 gns. (e) September 20.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Adaptation at "Ardmore", High Road, Buckhurst Hill, to form a welfare hostel. Approx. cost £6.500. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) September 10.

FAILSWORTH U.C. (a) Erection of 22 dwellings and site works at Bardsley Fold. (b) Council's Engineer, Town Hall. Failsworth, Manchester. (c) 2 gns. (e) September 24.

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date of application. (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked * are given in the advertisement section.

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. KINNEAR KINROD KINYLON GREAT YARMOUTH B.C. (a) Erection of 72 flats and maisonettes at George Street, No. 2 reconstruction area, phase I (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (e)

HUDDERSFIELD B.C. (a) Erection of (1) secondary modern school, approx. cost £200,000, to be commenced before the end of 1955, (2) boys' grammar/technical school, approx. cost £300,000, to be commenced soon after April 1, 1956, and (3) a girls' grammar/technical school, approx. cost £240,000, to be commenced not later than April, 1957, all to be built at Salendine Nook site. (b) Town Clerk, Town Hall; together with particulars of similar contracts carried out. (d) September 26.

LANCASHIRE C.C. (a) Erection of proposed occupation centre at Rawtenstall Belmont, Haslingden New Road. (b) County Architect, P.O. Box No. 26, County Hall, Preston; quoting A/MG. (c) £2 cheque payable to Council. (d) Sentember 13. September 13.

LANCASHIRE C.C. (a) (1) erection of LANCASHIRE C.C. (a) (1) erection of additional sanitary accommodation at Radcliffe Bridge Methodist School. (2) extensions at Leigh Manchester Road secondary school. (3) erection of 1 pair of houses at Standish St. Wilfrid's Road. (4) 2 houses, 1 office, at Ford, Gorsey Lane (Litherland), and (5) pair of houses at Middleton Thelheld Road. (b) County Architect, P.O. Box No. 26, County Hall, Preston, quoting A/MG. (d) September Preston, quoting A/MG. (d) September

LIVERPOOL C.C. (a) Alterations Granby Street primary school. (b) City Architect. Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Kingsway, 2. (c) 2 gns. (e) September 17.

LIVERPOOL REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. (a) Adaptations at Hesketh Park Hydro, Southport, to form a convalescent hospital and central stores. (b) Regional Architect. 88, Church Street, Liverpool, 1. (c) 2 gns. (e) September 30.

LONDON—ACTON B.C. (a) Erection of 6 garages, Park Road, Acton. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, W.3. (c) September 23.

LONDON—WANDSWORTH B.C. (a) Erection of (1) 5 houses at Selkirk Road. Tooting, (2) block of 6 flats at Fairfield Street, Wandsworth, and (3) block of 6 flats at Augustus Road, Southfields. (b) Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, S.W.18, with details of experience, plant and technical and supervisory staff available, and names of 2 technical and 2 financial referees, also for which schemes applicants are interested. (d) September 16. LONDON-WANDSWORTH B.C. (a)

MAGOR AND ST. MELLONS R.C. (a) Erection of a block of 4 shops with flats over at Laurel Road, Bassaleg, and the erection of a block of 4 shops with 2 flats over at Greenfield Road, Rogerstone, (b) Messrs, Powell and Alport, Martins Bank Chambers, High Street, Newport, (c) 2 gns. (e) September 16.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Erection of additional shops and flats at Sale Road, Northern Moor, Wythenshawe. (b) City Architect, P.O. Box No. 488, Town Hall. (e) September 21.



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MELKSHAM U.C. (e) Erection of 16 garages at Awdry Avenue. (b) Council's Engineer, Town Hall, (c) 1 gn. (e) September 19.

MILNROW U.C. (a) Erection of 22 bungalows at Bentgate site, Newhey and Halliwell Street site, Milnrow. (b) Messrs. W. Thorpe and H. H. Smith, 65, Barton Arcade, Manchester, 3. (c) £2. (e) September 20.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE EDUCATION AUTHORITY, (a) Conversion of part of the building into a health clinic and library at Old Secondary School, Llan-fyllin, and reconstruction of boys' cloakroom and sanitary offices at Llwyn Hall, Llanfyllin. (b) Director of Education, Education Offices, Newtown. (e) September 19.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE C.C. (a) Erection of 106 houses, Kenton North Estate, Groups 11-14. (b) City Architect, 18, Cloth Market, 1. (e) September 22.

NEW RADNOR R.C. (a) Erection of pair of houses, Gladestry. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, High Street, Kington. (c) 2 gns. (e) September 17.

IRELAND - ANTRIM E.C. RELAND—ANTRIM E.C. (a) Erection of the proposed new intermediate school at Forthill, Lisburn, Co. Antrim. (b) Mr. Vincent B. Evans, Provincial Bank Chambers, 2, Bradbury Place, Belfast. (c) 5 gns. (e) September

N. IRELAND—BELFAST. (a) Erection of East District Postmen's office, Beersbridge Road, for the Ministry of Finance. (b) Ministry of Finance, Room 103, Law Courts Building, May Street. (c) £5. (e) September 22.

REDDITCH U.C. (a) Carrying out REDDITCH U.C. (a) Carrying out alterations and additions for the conversion into public offices of a building in Mount Pleasant. (b) Council's Engineer, Council House. (e) September

ROWLEY REGIS B.C. (a) Erection of 8 shops and maisonettes, Brickhouse Farm Estate. (b) Council's Architect, Building Department, Municipal Buildings, Old Hill. (c) 3 gns. (e) September

SALFORD C.C. (a) Adaptation of the grammar school, Leaf Square, Salford 6, into a technical high school. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall, 3. (c) 2 gns. (e) October 11.

SCOTLAND - DUMFRIES, (a) Erection of 100 houses at Lochside site, (b) Scottish Special Housing Association Ltd., 15-21, Palmerston Place, Edin-burgh, 12 (all or separate trades).

SOUTHWELL R.C. (a) Erection of (1) 2 pairs of houses, together with site works at Norwood Gardens, Southwell, and (2) 3 pairs of houses, with site works, at Alexander Road, Farnsfield, (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, Westgate. (c) 2 gns each site, cheque payable to Council. (e) September 26.

STONE R.C. (a) Erection of (1) 27 houses, 9 bungalows, and 21 garages, and (2) 30 flats in 3 blocks, at Blythe Bridge. (b) Messrs, Hollins, Jones and Oldacre, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Newcastle. (c) 2 gns by cheque.

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TYLDESLEY U.C. (a) Erection of 4 blocks of 4 flats, Shakerley Estate, (b) Council's Engineer, P.O. Box No. 7, Town Hall. (c) 2 gns. (e) September 30.

WANTAGE R.C. (a) Erection of 8 flats, West Challow. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, Belmont. (c) 2 gns. (e) September 17,

WETHERBY R.C. (a) Erection of 1 block of 4 houses, Little Ribston. (b) Messrs. Anthony Steel and Owen, 7, Greek Street, Leeds. (c) September 19.

YORK C.C. (a) Erection of a block of 12 flats, Queen Anne's Road. (b) City Architect, 8, St. Leonard's Place. (c) £3. (e) September 19.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

LONDON, W. (1) Offices. (2) Piccadilly, for J. Lyons and Co. Ltd. (3) Dearsley and Carter Ltd., 91, King Street, London, W.6, (4) £97,000.

CARDIFF CORPORATION. (1) Heoh Hir secondary school. (3) Davies, Middleton and Davies Ltd., Caerphilly Road, Cardiff. (4) £110,912.

PETERLEE DEVELOPMENT COR-PORATION. (1) 136 houses. (2) Dene House site. (3) Lane, Fox and Co. Ltd., High Barnes Works, Sunderland. (4) £211,154.

NORTHWOOD MIDDLESEX. Erection of London College of Divinity. (3) G. E. Wallis and Son Ltd., 231 Strand, London, W.C.2. (4) £190,000.

LONDON, S.E. (1) Six storey building, etc. for W. H. Smith and Sons Ltd. (2) Albert Embarkment, S.E.1. (3) Holland & Hannen and Cubitts Ltd., 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.I.

WALTHAMSTOW B.C. (1) Offices and 16 flats. (2) Hoe Street. (3) Davies Bros. (Contractors) Ltd., 167 Queen's Road. Buckhurst Hill, Essex. (4) £155,500.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, (1) Reconstruction of S.E. Wing, (2) Natural History Museum. (3) Galbraithe Bros. Ltd., 61, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1.

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Street, Coventry. (4) Cost: £250,000.

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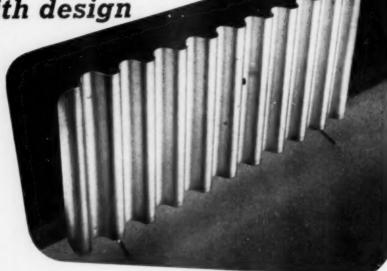
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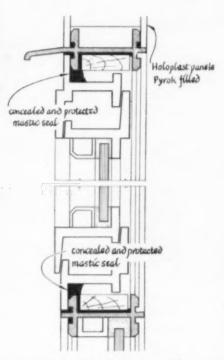
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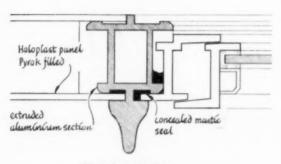


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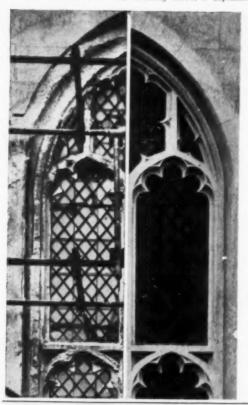
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APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labous and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-91 inclusive, unless he or the or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Nottheation of Vacancies Order, 1952.

HAMPSHIRE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in the County Architect's Depart-

(a) Assistant Architect Grade V (Salary £750-£900)
(b) Junior Architectural Assistant (Salary £275 at age 20 rising to £475 or £400 a year according to standard of education).

age 20 rising to £475 or £400 a year according to standard of education).

Candidates for appointment:—
(a) must be Registered Architects, preferably A.R.I.B.A., with good general experience in the design and construction of Public Buildings. The appointment will be terminable by three months notice on either aide.

(b) must be over the age of 20 years, and have completed or be exempt from National Service. Preference will be given to candidates who have had some Architectural training and experience.

Both appointments are penalonable and subject to satisfactory medical reports. In approved cases the County Council are prepared to assist in meeting removal and other expenses.

Application forms, obtainable from the County Architect. The Castle, Winchester, should be returned to him by the 23rd September.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

SCHOOLS ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

A PPLICATIONS are invited from Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. to fill the vacancy for a Senior Assistant Architect, within A.P.T. Grade V

Candidates should have a knowledge of modern hool design and construction.
HOUSING ACCOMMODATION will be made

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION will be made available if required.

Applications stating age, qualifications, experience, and giving details of present and past appointments together with the names of two referees, should reach the School's Architect, 22. Euston Road, Great Yarmouth, by 19th September, 1955.

D. G. FARROW, Chief Education Officer.

22. Euston Road, GREAT YARMOUTH.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff of the County

Application forms, obtainable from the County Architect, P.O. Box 26, County Hall, Preston, to be returned by Monday, 26th September, 1955, quoting Ref. A/ABN. [1497]

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.

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Commencing salary—41,000 per annum, rising by annual increments to £1,100. Promotion beyond this point is nowable. point is possible

tment-either to permanent staff or on three

Application Forms and further particulars fro Secretary, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, Londo W.C.2. Closing date September 16. 11485

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

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Forms of application can be obtained from COUNTY ARCHITECT, COLUMN HO LONDON ROAD, SHREWSBURY, 40 whom must be returned not jater than 24th September, MN HOUSE to whom they

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

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TEMPORARY BUILDING INSPECTOR-Grade II

L ONDON Weighting in paid in addition. Salaries in excess of the minima may be paid according to qualifications and experience.

A subsistence allowance may be granted over a reasonable period to the persons appointed if unable to obtain suitable housing accommodation, necessitating the maintenance of two homes.

Further details and application forms, returnable by 23rd September, 1955, from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.

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WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an ASSISTANT ARCHITECT at a salary in accordance with the special Grade III A.P.I. Division (6590-6775 per annum) of the National Scales of Salaries, about the obtained from the

Further particulars should be obtained from the County Architect, County Hall, Chichester, to whom detailed applications must be submitted nor later than September 21, 1955.

T. C. HAYWARD. Clerk of the County Cou

Chichester, September 2, 1955

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stating briefly age, qualifications and experience and
quoting reference number BCD 112/13/015. [1508]

APPOINTMENTS-contd.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM

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CITY OF MANCHESTER

CITY ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the under-

A PP.LICATIONS are invited for the undermentioned appointments;—
Permanent Staff
(a) Senior Assistant Architect. Sa'ary Grade APT.IV
(6) Senior Assistant Architect. Sa'ary Grade APT.IV
(6) Senior Assistant Architectural Basis Basic Grade
(b) Architectural Assistant. Sa'ary Basic Grade
(5)-6-775 per annum. Applicants must have passed
parts 1 and 2 of the R.I.B.A. Final Examination
or its equivalent and have had at least five years'
experience including the period spent in theoretical
training.

training.

(c) Architectural Assistant, Salary Grade APT.II 550-5640 per annum, Applicants must have passed the intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A. or its

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(d) Senior Assistant Architect. Salary Grad
APTIV £675-£825 per annum. Applicants must be
A.R.I.B.A. with some years office experience.
Further particulars and forms of application may
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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

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Applications, together with the names of two referees must reach the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Maidstone, not later than September 30, 1955.

APPOINTMENTS-contd.

BOROUGH OF LEYTON

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A PPLICATIONS are invited for the following permanent appointments at salaries in accordance on the National Scales indicated—
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(d) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T. GRADE II (4510-4610 per annum.
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ARCHITECTURAL APPOINT-MENTS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advectisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-54 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or the or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN BANKRUPTCY

IN THE MATTER of a Bankruptcy Notice issued the 24th day of June 1955.

To George Edward Bright of 11, Lower John reet, Regent Street W.1. in the County of London

Architect.

TANE NOTICE, that a Bankruptey Notice has been issued against you in this Court by National Provincial Bank Limited of 15, Bishopapage in the City of London and the Ceurt has ordered that the publication of this notice in the London Gazette and in "The Architect and Building News" newspapers, shall be deemed to be service of the Bankruptey Notice upon you.

The Bankruptcy Notice can be inspected by you on oplication at this Court

Dated 26th day of August, 1955

THOMAS CUNLIFFE, Registrar, [1510]

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Tenders are to be delivered to the Town Clerk not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, 27th September, 1955.

W. O. DODD. Town Cl

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BEVIN COURT

Architects: Messrs. Skinner,
Bailay & Lubsthin, A.A.B.L.B.A.



Bradfords supplied the whole of the reinforced wall slabs* for this building

* With exposed aggregate

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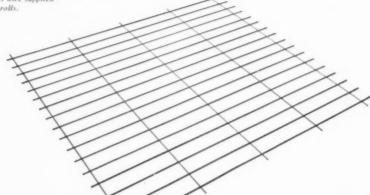
far can you make a ton of cement go?**





** Very often, not far enough when laying concrete. In most cases the answer is more than adequately supplied by the use of reinforcement — using the same ton of cement, for example, 5 in. of concrete reinforced with BRC No. 7 is stronger than 8 in. unreinforced. Make your cement go further and save time and labour by using BRC Welded Fabric.

BRC Fabric is an oblong or square mesh of steel wire supplied in sheets or rolls.





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